FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 057 *22 March 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Husayn, 'Arafat Reportedly Agree on New Arab Summit A 1
Qaddumi Comments on PLO-Jordanian Cooperation A 1
Qaddumi Speech in Beirut 21 Mar Reported [VOP] A 2
'Arafat's Algerian Press Conference 21 Mar [VOP] A 3
Gaza Mayor Claims People Reject 'Fake' Settlement A 4
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 16 Mar]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Postponement of Arab Ministers' Conference Requested C 1
Foreign Minister Not Attending Mogadiscio Meeting C 1
Amir Receives Supreme Soviet Presidium Message C 1
AS-SIYASAH: Boycott of Egyptian People Rejected [18 Mar] C 1
Paper Reports Popular Egyptian Opposition To Peace Treaty C 3

QATAR

Government Position on Mideast Peace Treaty Explained C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Jordan's King Husayn Pays Official Visit C 5
Members of Delegation C 5
Kings' Talks C 5
Ministers' Talks C 6
Husayn Remarks C 6
Machinations Over Treaty Interpretation Pondered [AR-RIYAD 19 Mar] C 6
Papers Condemn Begin's Statements in Knesset C 7
Plans for Temporary Oil Production Increase Cited C 8
[Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT 20 Mar]
Crown Prince Fahd Leaves for Visit to Europe C 9

UAE

Proposed Foreign, Economy Ministers Meeting Welcomed C 9
Palestinian Official Arrives on Visit 21 Mar C 10
President Receives Qatari Foreign Minister C 10

YEMEN--YAR

Yemeni Summit Postponed Until After Baghdad Meeting C 10
President Salih Receives PDRY Chief of Staff C 10

EGYPT

As-Sadat's Scheduled U.S. Activities Announced D 1
Members of As-Sadat's Delegation to Washington Named D 1
As-Sadat Sends Letter to Lebanese President Sarkis D 1
More on People's Assembly Denunciation of Begin Statements D 1
Further on Assembly Session D 2
NDP Discusses Draft Agreement; Khalil, Ghali Statements D 3
NDP Statement D 6
Khalil: Aim of Autonomy is Independent Palestinian State D 7
Vice President Mubarak Arrives in Rome D 8
Returns to Cairo D 8
AL-AKHBAR on Soviet, Arab Moves Against Government D 8
Socialist Vanguards Party Program Reported D 9
[23 JULY 11-18 Mar]

IRAQ

Foreign Ministry Informs Diplomats of Views on Treaty E 1
Hammadi Proposes UNGA Meeting on Palestine Issue E 1
President Urges Postponement of Yemeni Summit E 2
Saddam Husayn Attends Celebrations in Kurdish Area E 2
Iraqi Communists Cite Government Repressions E 3
[Milan L'UNITA 6 Mar]

JORDAN

Ibrahim Welcomes Iraq's Call for Foreign Ministers' Meeting F 1
Al-Majali Replies to Senator Church's Mideast Statements F 1
AL-AKHBAR: Arab Kings, Presidents To Hold Emergency Summit [22 Mar] F 2
Transport Minister Leaves for Greece, FRG F 2

LEBANON

'Socialist Elements' Fire on Parliament Speaker's Car [VOL] G 1
Cabinet Discusses Saudi ADF Withdrawal, Arab Ministers' Meeting G 1

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Meets With UK Officials 21 March H 1
Bilateral Relations H 1
Palestinians Released by Israel Arrive in Damascus H 1
Postponement of Arab League Mogadiscio Meeting Approved H 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli Marchers Call for Overthrow of As-Sadat I 1
Jallud Receives Polish Foreign Minister Wojtaszek I 1
Economic, Technical Protocol Signed With Yugoslavia I 1

MAURITANIA

President Saleck Dismisses Several Ministers I 2
Cabinet Changes I 3
Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Arrives I 3
Delivers Senghor Message; Departs I 3
CHAAB Condemns 'Enemies of National Unity' I 4

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Osman Resigns, To Organize Independents I 4
Text of Osman Letter I 4
King Hassan Appoints Maata Bouabid New Prime Minister I 5
Ali: Mobilization Must Transcend Domestic Differences I 6

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Leader Grants Press Conference in Havana [Havana TV] I 6

ISRAEL

Knesset Approves Peace Treaty With Egypt N 1
Begin to Ask Ministers Voting Against Treaty to Resign N 1
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 21 Mar]
Alinement Knesset Member Az-Zu'bi Resigns After Speech N 1
Dayan Holds News Conference Before Leaving for Washington N 1
Security Prisoners to be Released as Gesture Toward Egypt N 3
[DAVAR 22 Mar]
Gestures Toward Egypt Require Cabinet Approval N 3
Ben-Elisar Reacts to Allegations of Distortions in Treaty N 3
Rabin Analyzes Future Israeli-Egyptian Negotiations N 4
[THE GUARDIAN 22 Mar]
Egyptian Currency Traded in Israeli Banks N 6
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 22 Mar]
Three Yamit Strip Inhabitants Arrested N 6
Gush Emunim Members Continue to Settle Sinai Site N 6

IRAN

Prime Minister Bazargan Addresses Nation on New Year R 1
Ayatollah Khomeyni Reports to Nation on New Year R 4
Reportage on Events, Incidents of 21 March R 7
Entezam on Afghanistan, Iraq R 7
Gendarmerie on Qeshm Island R 8
Tabriz Welcomes Palestinian Official R 9
Army Statement on Sanandaj R 9
Mahabad Imam Message to Taleqani R 10
Kurdish Leader's Statement R 10
'Scattered Shooting' in Sanandaj R 11
Piranshahr Demonstration on Sanandaj R 11
Khomeyni Sees Soviet Envoy R 11
Information on 'Counterrevolutionary Elements' R 11
Police in Qom R 12
Abadan Interviews Moroccan Opposition R 12
Reportage on Events, Incidents of 22 March R 13
Taleqani Talks With Kurds R 13
Further Report R 13
Afghan Embassy First Secretary Expelled R 13
Military Tribunals R 13
Bani Sadr Interviewed on Projected Independent Development R 14
[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 16 Mar]
NVOI Criticizes Distortions on Advice to Women R 16
NVOI Comments on Government's Withdrawal From CENTO R 17

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

DER SPIEGEL Carries Interview With Foreign Minister Amin [19 Mar] S 1
News Conference Held by Dissident Leader Mujaddedi S 3

BANGLADESH

Dacca Students Attack Vice President Sattar's Car S 3

INDIA

Vajpayee: PRC Voices Regret, Not Protest on Kosygin Remarks S 4
U.S. Ambassador Refuted on Nuclear Fuel Obligation S 4
USSR To Build Large Atomic Power Plant in India S 5

PAKISTAN

Trade Protocol Signed With Soviet Union S 5
Supreme Court To Announce Decision in Bhutto Case 24 Mar S 5

HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY AGREE ON NEW ARAB SUMMIT

NC221047 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 22 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 22 March--An agreement was reached between His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafta, during the latter's recent visit to Amman, to convene a 10th extraordinary Arab summit conference, after the foreign and economy ministers' meeting, to implement the resolutions adopted by the recent summit meeting in Baghdad.

This came in a statement which Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, made today to the weekly Kuwaiti newspaper AL-HADAF. Mahmud 'Abbas expressed his belief that the Baghdad summit resolutions [words indistinct] and that there must be more resolutions.

'Abbas emphasized that 'Arafat's visit to Jordan has opened a new chapter in Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He added: What concerns us at present is to (?intensify) the Palestinian action inside the occupied territories.

The Palestinian official accused the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is headed by Nayif Hawatimah, of secretly attempting to foil 'Arafat's visit to Jordan by distributing leaflets in Amman which were aimed at undermining the visit and maintaining the estrangement between the Palestinian resistance movement and Jordan.

QADDUMI COMMENTS ON PLO-JORDANIAN COOPERATION

ID221002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 22 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Kuwait--Head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, has said in an interview published here today that the PLO and Jordan have agreed on a number of steps to strengthen their relations, the most important of which is the coordination of action to support the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and resistance to the plan for autonomy.

He told AL-HADAF that these agreements had been reached at a summit meeting held between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan in the Jordanian town of Mafraq last Saturday.

Qaddumi said that the two sides have agreed on solutions to a great number of outstanding problems between them such as the release of a number of detainees and the easing of restrictions imposed on the movement of the Palestinians to and from Jordan. But what is more important than this is the coordination of action inside the occupied territory to support the steadfastness of our people and to render them all kinds of assistance in their struggle against Israeli occupation and in their constant rejection of and resistance to the conspiracy of autonomy to be applied under the separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

However, Qaddumi refused to reply to the question of whether King Husayn and 'Arafat had discussed the return of the Palestinian resistance to Jordan, from which it was ousted after the 1970-1971 war between the two parties. He said that these are secrets which cannot be discussed and that they are also issues which in fact concern Arab security in general and the process of coordination between the Arab confrontation forces, and that the question of security in this matter must be taken into consideration.

Replying to a question as to why the Palestinian-Jordanian summit meeting was held in Mafraq and not in Amman, Qaddumi said it had been decided to hold it immediately in Mafraq because the visit was sudden, whereas a visit to Amman would have required more time in view of popular meetings the visit entailed. Another reason was that the Palestinian delegation wanted to avoid meeting Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, who visited Amman last Sunday.

Qaddumi announced that the PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting in Amman next month, the first of its kind since the events of 1970.

QADDUMI SPEECH IN BEIRUT 21 MAR REPORTED

JN220758 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Report on speech delivered by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, at Shatilla Refugee Camp in Beirut on 21 March 1979 during the inauguration of the "Martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi Cooperative"]

[Excerpts] Brothers, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, delivered a speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi Cooperative, which is affiliated to the general union of Palestinian workers.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: Brothers, sisters. At a time such as this, when we are commemorating the inauguration of this establishment, the establishment of the martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi, the Palestinian girl who led the martyr Kamal 'Udwan operation in Tel Aviv, in the heart of our occupied homeland, was carrying her gun and saying: Onward to Palestine, to build the republic of Palestine by sweat and blood.

These moments are moments of victory. This history is the history of your people's victory in 1968, when they wanted to destroy the revolution in Karamah. But they failed and the revolution went forward like a giant, with successive convoys of heroes and soldiers joining it.

Karamah was a historic turning point in the life of our Palestinian people and Arab nation along the road of further military and political victories. No power in the world can stop our people's national march toward regaining their legitimate and inalienable rights in their homeland. These people were refugees in the past and today they are a fighting people--men, women and children.

Today, As-Sadat wants to destroy Dalal's hopes with his capitulationist settlement and to persist in disregarding and violating the rights of the people of Dalal. He went to Jerusalem and gave direct recognition to the entity that had been forcibly established in Palestine. He declared an end to the state of war with this alien entity. Indeed, he declared his intention to establish normal relations with the Zionist enemy. He knows very well that the Egyptian people will not remain silent. The Egyptian people, who have given the best of their youth for Palestine, will topple this tyrant and announce the birth of a new 'Abd an-Nasir.

Abu al-Lutf continued: No settlement can ignore the rights of the Palestinian people or contain their national will, for these are the people who, together with the Lebanese National Movement, waged a decisive war in southern Lebanon in defense of their existence. Let the parties to the capitulationist agreement understand that the Palestinian Fedayeen will torpedo their agreements and alliances and that the Palestinian gun will chart the road of return to Palestine sooner or later.

When they said goodbye to the PLO, the Palestinian revolution declared its full solidarity with the Iranian revolution against the bastion of imperialism in the area. Hence, it is not futile for brother Abu 'Ammar to declare that he who says goodbye to the PLO should review his interests in this area. The answer of the leader of the Iranian revolution was [?word indistinct] the downfall of the agent shah, the destruction of the center of espionage and corruption, the expulsion of the Zionists from Iran, and the hoisting of the Palestinian flag high in the face of this plot.

Our confidence in the Egyptian people and the Egyptian army is very great. This army, which destroyed the Bar Lev Line, is capable of destroying all idols that have learned [words indistinct] forever.

Here in Lebanon, what should we say to these patriotic people who have embraced this revolution and given it sanctuary in their country. We cannot but bow in respect to the greatness of these people, who have stood by us in our darkest hours, defended the revolution and stood by us in the same trench. We must reaffirm our pledge to these people that we shall defend the south of their country in the same way we are fighting to regain Palestine and to foil the plots aimed at the Palestinian revolution and people. Abu al-Lutf called for strengthening national unity among all factions of the Palestinian revolution. He said: Fatah, which constitutes the backbone of the Palestinian revolution, is now continuing its efforts to strengthen this unity through the PLO, the sole framework for this unity.

Abu al-Lutf saluted the mass uprising of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland. Abu al-Lutf said: We must support the heroic steadfastness of our people inside the occupied homeland--they who are constantly declaring that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative under the leadership of Abu 'Ammar--in the face of the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat attack, which is aimed at their national will and legitimate right to self-determination in their homeland through the self-rule conspiracy.

Abu al-Lutf added: There have been hundreds of conspiratorial agreements in the course of history. They have been torpedoed and foiled by popular uprisings and national alliances. Today As-Sadat is preparing to sign the capitulationist treaty without having the support of a single (?person) inside or outside the Arab homeland. The EEC states, which have on many occasions declared their support for the Zionist entity, are now declaring their reservations about this agreement. They are saying this solution that As-Sadat seeks does not lead to a just peace in the Middle East. They fear Arab strength and capabilities. Tomorrow, the Arabs will meet in Baghdad to adopt the necessary measures to foil this scheme; hence, the fear of the European states. They also know that the Palestinian gun will move from all directions to torpedo the conspiratorial agreement. Here I must say once again, let As-Sadat sign what he wishes. But the Palestinian gun will torpedo all capitulationist and traitorous plans and bury them forever.

'ARAFAT'S ALGERIAN PRESS CONFERENCE 21 MAR

JN220632 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said in a press conference he held in the Algerian capital yesterday on the anniversary of the battle of Karamah that what happened between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy under U.S. sponsorship is not peace but surrender, a false peace that achieves a new military pact for Carter following the collapse of CENTO, and [word indistinct] it in his conflict with the socialist camp.

Carter wants to humiliate our Arab nation. At the same time it is a military pact among Egypt, the Zionist enemy and the United States.

Abu 'Ammar said that honest revolutionaries have shattered the United States' pact in Iran and that this tripartite pact will also be shattered.

The brother leader asserted that the Egyptian Arab people, who killed An-Nuqrashi when he signed the 1949 agreement, will undoubtedly condemn the Egyptian-Zionist agreement and deal with As-Sadat in the same way.

Speaking about the extent of confrontation after the signing of the treaty, Abu 'Ammar said: Our guns have not been silent since Carter's visit. Despite the dimensions of the conspiracy to gain acceptance for the agreement at the Security Council and the United Nations, we have friends who can destroy this conspiracy.

In concluding his speech, brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that our common enemy will push the area toward conflagration.

Abu 'Ammar held a political symposium at the PLO office in Algiers. The symposium was attended by a large number of Arab-Palestinian and Algerian citizens. The brother commander-in-chief discussed the reactionary U.S.-Zionist plot and its serious repercussions for the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the determination of the Palestinian people and revolution to struggle against the Zionist enemy and to torpedo all traitorous plots aimed at the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle and just cause.

At the end of the symposium, Abu 'Ammar responded frankly and clearly to questions put to him on the present situation in the Arab world.

GAZA MAYOR CLAIMS PEOPLE REJECT 'FAKE' SETTLEMENT

LD161711 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 LD

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report]

[Text] London--Rashad ash-Shawwa, the mayor of Gaza, has affirmed that he rejects the self-rule proposed for Gaza by the Camp David accord and the proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In a telephone interview, Ash-Shawwa told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the fate of the Gaza Strip is linked to that of the West Bank and of the Palestinians throughout the world. The Palestinian communities cannot be divided.

He added: "The Palestinian people in Gaza will boycott the elections and the negotiations on the so-called self-rule because they reject this fake settlement that does not achieve for the Palestinian people their legitimate rights."

Ash-Shawwa asserted that he will not take steps of any sort in Gaza without consultations with the PLO and its leadership in Beirut "because the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and what is acceptable to the PLO is acceptable to the strip's leadership."

Continuing, he said: "So far nothing official has been declared. When it becomes official we will form an opinion and will contact the PLO to coordinate stances so that our internal stance will not conflict with that abroad."

He said: We are committed to the PLO and regard it as the spokesman for all the Palestinian people.

Asked for his opinion on President Carter's announcement that elections will take place 2 months after the treaty is signed, he wondered: "What will the elections be for? If such elections are for a self-rule devoid of every meaning, as is evident from Israeli statements, then they are rejected on our part and on the part of the Palestinian people. We reject self-rule because it does not secure our minimal legitimate rights and does not recognize our right to self-determination, especially after Menahem Begin has announced that self-rule will not lead to self-determination for the Palestinian people, nor will it lead to an independent Palestinian state. Self-rule from the Israeli viewpoint does not change the present state of affairs in the strip. Under this self-rule, Israel will own the land and the water resources. Israel will also be free to build new settlements and expand existing ones."

ASH-SHAWWA added: "Israel does not recognize the PLO and refuses to negotiate with it, and wants to achieve a settlement behind its back. We refuse this Israeli plan as well as the flimsy self-rule."

Asked for his opinion on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which is about to be signed following President Carter's visit, Ash-Shawwa said: "There will be no peace as long as the treaty fails to insure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and a secure future, does not stop the building of settlements and does not recognize that the land belongs to the Palestinians."

He said that, unless the United States and Israel recognize Arab rights in East Jerusalem, there will be no peace and the area will remain in a state of conflict and turmoil. Without total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the return of Jerusalem and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, hostility will continue and will escalate and the area will remain in a state of constant war.

Asked about Egypt's request to establish a liaison office in the Gaza Strip, Ash-Shawwa questioned the usefulness of such an office as long as the proposed self-rule is devoid of all meaning and does not achieve Arab demands.

When we remineded Mr ash-Shawwa that President as-Sadat said that he guarantees some of the Gaza leadership will accept self-rule and will take part in the elections, he said angrily: "There will be no elections for self-rule in Gaza and no leaders will stand for election because the strip's people are well aware of and understand what is going on. Even if such elections were to be held and they are indeed imposed on the people, they would not be legitimate but merely a stage act. We refuse the separation of the strip from the West Bank, as I have already said, because it is a complementary part of the West Bank."

Explaining the reasons for the absence of demonstrations in the strip against the peace treaty and self-rule, he said: "The silence of the strip's population does not mean that it accepts the treaty and the self-rule. The people reject all these formulas. Israel has been exercising the policy of repression and terror against the strip's population. This repression reached its peak during the 1967-1973 period when the authorities resorted to the use of steel and fire to break any person in the strip raising his voice against the occupation. The authorities dynamited houses, uprooted trees and spread terror among the people. Moreover, the Gaza Strip is like an island surrounded by Israel on every side, unlike the West Bank which has common borders with Jordan and contacts with the outside world and receives aid from abroad."

Ash-Shawwa urged Arab leaders and officials in all the Arab countries to regard the Palestinian problem as the problem of Arabs and Muslims; to do all they can and to take every step possible to restore the usurped Arab rights.

KUWAIT

POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB MINISTERS' CONFERENCE REQUESTED

LD211450 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today proposed the postponement of the Arab ministerial meetings called for by Iran and due to be held in Baghdad next Tuesday to discuss sanctions to be imposed on Egypt when it signs the proposed peace treaty with Israel.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the Kuwaiti proposal calls for the postponement of the meetings of foreign and finance ministers until the first week of April, since the meetings would clash with the date set for the reconciliation summit conference which YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il intend to hold in Kuwait next Wednesday. Shaykh Sabah expressed his confidence that the other Arab countries will agree to this postponement, which he described as a brief one.

Shaykh Sabah was speaking to journalists after he received Iraq's invitation to attend the Arab foreign ministers' conference, and another conference for the foreign and finance ministers. The invitation was transmitted by Walid al-Adhmi, charge d'affaires of the Irawi Embassy. In their meetings, the ministers are to discuss measures to implement the decisions of the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November regarding the stand of the Arab countries vis-a-vis Egypt in the event of it signing a peace treaty with Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOT ATTENDING MOGADISCIO MEETING

LD220940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0816 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--An authorized source said here today that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will not be going to Mogadiscio to attend the meeting of the Arab League Council to be held there on Sunday. The source told KUNA that Shaykh as-Sabah will not be attending the meetings of the Arab League Council because of the convening of the reconciliation summit conference between YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in Kuwait next Wednesday. The sources said that Kuwaiti ambassador in Cairo Sulayman Majid ash-Shahin will lead his country's delegation to the meeting of the Arab League Council.

AMIR RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MESSAGE

LD211946 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At 1030 Today, the amir received at his office in As-Sif Palace the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait. The ambassador handed his highness a message from the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the current situation in the Middle East region.

AS-SIYASAH: BOYCOTT OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE REJECTED

LD220835 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Ahmad al-Jarallah article: "Let Us Be Logical"]

[Excerpts] All that has been done toward Egypt so far is wrong; frankly, it is wrong. It has been said that we will boycott Egypt when it signs the peace treaty with Israel.

Although I am not optimistic about this treaty coming into effect, it must be said that all the Arab measures being taken against Egypt will not harm Egypt but will harm the Arabs themselves. Since Egypt is the center of gravity in the conflict with the enemy, boycotting it is wrong, particularly since the disagreement is with As-Sadat and not with the Egyptian people. If we want to prepare the ground to bring down As-Sadat, the toppling of the Egyptian president cannot be done by boycotting the Egyptian people whom we recognize are important in the conflict with the enemy.

Let us be more frank: The Egyptian people agree with their president's measures and if the army had been opposed to As-Sadat it would have toppled him after his visit to Jerusalem. We would like to know by which means a change can be brought about in Egypt. Is it the army, the people or the belief by the regime that it should give up power? The army and the people did not show any majority opposition. Therefore, waiting for As-Sadat's fall at the hands of the army or the people is out of the question as long as a powerful opposition is lacking.

Moreover, how can there be an opposition by people suffering from hunger? The Arab countries discovered that Egypt is in need of money only after As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Furthermore, how can there be opposition when the current talk throughout Egypt is about Carter's economic plan and aid totaling $15 billion to be provided by Japan, West Germany and the United States? In the meantime, all the Arab countries now talk about boycotting Egypt economically at a time when there is supposed to be a different formula for a dialog with the Egyptian president whom we are told is on the verge of falling--the fall that we have been waiting for since 1971.

Let us discuss with reason and logic what Egypt has gained from the Arabs and look at what would happen if Egypt boycotted the Arabs. This is a question that needs an answer. What would be the fate of the oil countries' investments in Egypt? Let us be frank: Economically, Egypt is not poor though it is poor in managing its economic resources. This was due to the long years of economic isolation and efforts to reshape its economic policy. Socialism might be an ideal system but socialism without socialists means lack of incentive and a backward economy.

We disagree with As-Sadat, or so we say in the media and officially. But what crime has the Egyptian people committed? Let us convince the Egyptian people that As-Sadat is not good for them and that what he has done is not in Egypt's interest. Let us also arouse the West Bank and Gaza population. Why should the Palestinian people there not be led in the same manner that Khomeyni led the Iranian people against the shah? Stir up things in the West Bank and Gaza and open the Jordanian, Syrian and Lebanese borders.

Egypt is going to sign the treaty, which might not come into effect because it is a weak treaty. Nevertheless, it will sign and turn its back on all those who did not know how to deal with it or those who thought that As-Sadat's downfall could come about after a couple of articles in newspapers or on the radio. Egypt is going to sign, but our disagreement is with As-Sadat and not the Egyptian people. Has not the time come to arouse the West Bank and Gaza? Why should we not try to copy Khomeyni's experience since we have failed to copy the Vietnamese experience? Let us be more logical to avoid regrets in the future.

PAPER REPORTS POPULAR EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO PEACE TREATY

LD211044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS today publishes a political report smuggled out from inside Egypt stating that "the majority" of the Egyptian people are opposed to the peace treaty which President Anwar as-Sadat reached with Israel under U.S. auspices. The paper states that the report, which is given prominence on its front page, was drawn up at its request by a group of Egyptians "specializing in investigating public opinion."

The paper adds that patrols of policemen armed with automatic weapons are covering road junctions, squares and main streets in Cairo. It links this show of force with what it has called "the fear of the security machinery of violent public reaction occurring after the announcement that the treaty was about to be signed."

The report which AL-QABAS carries states that religious groups, among them the Muslim Brotherhood and the various leftist factions, "have discovered common ground for the first time, namely their conviction that the [words indistinct] agreement is against the security and safety of Egypt and will take Egypt back to total subservience, not only to U.S. influence, but also to a new destructive and devastating influence, namely the Zionist influence."

The paper says that "it is expected that this watchful and negative stand by the religious groups, the Muslim Brotherhood and the leftists will develop into a more positive, active stand after details of the secret aspects of the treaty--called exchanged letters--are leaked."

QATAR

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON MIDEAST PEACE TREATY EXPLAINED

NC211310 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 21 March--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the esteemed amir of the country, presided over the ordinary meeting which the Cabinet held at its headquarters in Ad-Dawhah Palace this morning.

QNA has learned that the Cabinet discussed the peace treaty which Egypt and Israel are expected to sign next week. After the meeting, the minister of state for foreign affairs made a statement explaining the position of the State of Qatar on this question in light of the Cabinet's discussions of the latest developments in the area. The following is the text of the statement:

The Cabinet discussed with great attention the question of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The treaty is expected to be ratified next week.

In the light of the Cabinet's discussions of the latest developments in the area, the position of the State of Qatar is summed up as follows:

1. Arab unanimity has been manifested in the Arab summit conference resolutions. The State of Qatar has adhered to all these resolutions. Arab unanimity, which is supported by the world community, is that a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the only way to establish peace and consolidate security and stability in the Middle East.

This settlement must be based on the fundamental basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people--basically their right to retrieve their homeland, determine their fate and set up their independent state in this homeland. The fraternal Palestinian people have chosen the PLO as their sole legitimate representative with the unanimous support of the Arab nation.

2. The realization of the aforementioned comprehensive and just settlement cannot be achieved through agreements in which not all Arab parties concerned participate or which not all of them accept. Consequently, any agreements which do not meet these fundamental conditions will further complicate the conditions in the area and expose it to greater dangers of security and stability disruption.

3. The best way for the Arab nation to continue its struggle to end the Israeli aggression against the Arab rights is to unite its ranks in order to form its own united, intrinsic power as the only means to wrest this right, which the common enemy persists in violating. The enemy is thus violating, in an unprecedented manner, the rules of law, ethical and religious values and human principles in an unparalleled defiance of the will of all mankind.

Therefore, it is imperative that the greatest constructive efforts be made to draw up the positive unified and comprehensive plan which must be followed in the next stage of new circumstances to achieve the desired complete and comprehensive peaceful settlement. The core of this settlement, as unanimously admitted by Arab and world opinion, is the just and comprehensive solution of all aspects of the Palestinian question.

4. All international society is now lending more support to this settlement than at any time in the past. This settlement would realize the legitimate Arab demands and is the only way to spare the area the calamities of a new war. Therefore, one of the most important measures to be taken to safeguard their rights and sanctities is for the Arab and Islamic nations to rally their efforts to submit the Arab question again to the United Nations on the basis that it is the supreme competent international power which has issued the resolutions supporting Arab rights and condemning the Israeli aggression. The object of this is to make the United Nations assume its responsibility and fulfill its duty in issuring the necessary decisive resolution which would put an end to this great international tragedy. This resolution should stipulate the necessary executive measures that the UN Charter permits the United Nations to adopt in order to safeguard world peace and security, which are being exposed to the greatest dangers by Israel's insistence on continuing its aggression and preparing for new attacks. This is revealed by the actual continuous and successive Israeli actions and statements.

The state of Qatar appeals to the world--leaders, peoples and governments--to exert joint effective efforts in order to uphold Arab rights, which they recognize and admit; to avert the danger of an inescapable devastating conflict in the Middle East, if this right continues to be disregarded; to establish the peace which our Arab nation cherishes, inspired by its humanitarian ideals and faith in the noble aims of the United Nations and to realize the world's hope for the consolidation of security and stability everywhere.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Members of Delegation

LD211920 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--A meeting was held at 1715 today at the guest palace in An-Nasiriyah under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Attending the meeting on the Saudi side were: His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Amir of Riyadh region Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; his majesty's adviser Dr Rashad Far'awn; and Saudi Ambassador to Jordan Ash-Shaykh Ibrahim as-Sultan.

On the Jordanian side: Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf; Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash; Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, his majesty's chief aide and military secretary; and Jordanian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Tharwat at-Talhuni. His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation arrived in Riyadh this morning.

Kings' Talks

JN211933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Saudi side led by His Majesty King Khalid met in the guest palace in Riyadh this afternoon. During the meeting, the two sides made a comprehensive review of recent developments in the Middle East in light of Arab and international realities. The two sides also discussed the appropriate ways to recover Arab rights and to strengthen the Arab position in order to confront external threats and provocations and future possibilities.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; His Excellency Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, senior aide and His Majesty King Husayn's military secretary; and the Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister; Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Rashad Far'awm, private adviser to His Majesty King Khalid; and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Khalid held a dinner at Al-Ma'dhar Palace this evening in honor of His Majesty King Husayn. The dinner was attended by the official delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn, Saudi princes, ministers, top ranking officials, the Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan.

Ministers' Talks

LD212250 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2035 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--At 2100 today, a meeting was held at the An-Nasiriyah Palace between Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court. After the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, Prince Sa'ud told SNA that the meeting, which originated from the plenary session between Kings Khalid and Husayn and their delegations, discussed the present Arab situation. He added that the two countries enjoined that there should be special consultations on critical situations facing the Arab world in this phase. He emphasized: When the two countries meet for consultations, Arab interests are uppermost in our minds. He expressed the hope that the Arab world would go through the present delicate circumstances in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity between Arabs.

Mudar Badran told SNA that the exchange of views dealt with the present Arab situation and bilateral relations and also analyzed the present political situation and the next phase. He stressed the need for solidarity and greater Arab understanding, saying that this is the basis which the Arab nation should adopt in facing any future challenge. He said that he has found every response in Saudi officials regarding Arab solidarity and a common Arab viewpoint which is sought by all to achieve common Arab interests.

Husayn Remarks

NC211805 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Riyadh, March 21 (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan had talks here today with King Khalid about the Mideast future following Monday's planned signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The talks were aimed at coordinating Jordanian and Saudi positions, a Jordanian spokesman said. Before leaving Amman earlier today, King Husayn condemned U.S. Mideast policy as "totally unacceptable" and said that he may seek another source for military aid.

He told American journalists that he planned to accept an invitation from President Jimmy Carter to fly to Washington for talks.

King Husayn, who met in Amman earlier this week with Mr Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, said he believed in the U.S. President's "sincerity" but resented U.S. pressures on Jordan.

Relations between Washington and Amman had been clouded and tension running at an all-time high and the treaty could aggravate matters still further, he warned.

MACHINATIONS OVER TREATY INTERPRETATIONS PONDERED

LD220849 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 19 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "The War of Interpretations"]

[Eexcerpt] A new kind of war is now raging among Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. It is the war of fruitless interpretations that call to mind Israel's prevarications since 1967 to this day over the well-known Resolution 242.

It is the same problem. Israel yesterday made similar protests regarding what Egypt said in publishing the text of the treaty intended to be signed very shortly. Tel Aviv protested the terms as published, saying they contain many mistakes. It promised to publish the correct interpretation.

Which of the interpretations is correct? Is it the Egyptian, which surprised or astonished Washington--according to George Sherman, the U.S. delegation spokesman--or is it the Israeli account which is to be published shortly?

Washington can immediately stop the argument by publishing the English-language version of the treaty, which is the approved text, as Carter said before leaving the area a few days ago, and as he said when there was disagreement over the same interpretations a few months ago.

But Washington is waiting. It is not waiting for the Isreli interpretation, although it considers both [Egyptian and Israeli] interpretations of no value and adheres to the English version it has prepared and which will be signed, which will mark the true beginning of the treaty's enforcement.

Washington is waiting for something more than that. Who can be sure that it did not instruct the Egyptian authorities to publish their interpretation and then feign surprise? Who can tell that it is not behind the withholding of the Israeli interpretation, so that by comparing the two it would pinpoint the language differences and compare them with the official English version?

The Egyptian interpretation spilled out everything and disclosed all secrets. It regards this peace as the peace desired by all. This is a wrong belief which everybody has rejected. If we pause at certain points in the Egyptian interpretation we would see that Israel has gained all and lost nothing. As usual, the United States will give it the whole camel and will give the other side--if anything--only the camel's ear.

Nevertheless, Israel claims that there are "errors" in the Egyptian interpretation to which it is now drawing attention. Does Israel, behind its anticipated interpretation of the treaty terms, conceal more things or want more things that, for one reason or another, the Egyptian version has omitted?

PAPERS CONDEMN BEGIN'S STATEMENTS IN KNESSET

LD211552 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Today's Saudi papers stress once again that peace in the Middle East must be based on a just and comprehensive solution to the whole question, including the issue of the usurped Palestinian right. They refer to yesterday's statements by the prime minister of the Israeli enemy, Menahem Begin, in the Knesset. They point out that these statements once again confirm the Zionist challenge to all principles and values, as they point out also that Zionist thinking depends on expansion and terrorism to achieve its aims. The kingdom's papers are unanimous that Begin's statements in the Knesset, in which he affirmed the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of occupied Arab territories in East Jerusalem and in the West Bank, provide further proof that the Israeli enemy does not want peace but land.

Under the headline: "Signing What?" AR-RIYAD writes: It is not the first time that Begin has stressed that he will cling to a united Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity, and it is not the first time that Israel, in the words of the terrorist Begin, has declared its blatant challenge to the whole world and its decisions. The paper adds that Begin has emphasized the legitimacy of the occupation at the point where Israeli intransigence has reached its peak, and where the challenge to the world, including the United States, has reached its zenith. The paper asks: Do the Arabs need further proof of the truth of expansionist Zionist thinking? If they were to offer their world on a platter of gold to Israel, it would reject it and would demand it on a platter of diamonds.

AL-BILAD stresses that holy Jerusalem will remain the real crux for the success or failure of peaceful endeavors because this question, together with that of Palestinian rights, represents the core and foundation of the problem.

PLANS FOR TEMPORARY OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE CITED

DW201145 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 20 Mar 79 p 10 DW

[Riyadh report signed D.K.]

[Text] Riyadh, 19 March 1979--In order to avoid economic frictions in industrial countries of the free world, Saudi Arabia wants to continue a moderate oil price policy for OPEC. As the greatest oil producer of the world, it wants to contribute its share to offset the absence of Iranian oil through at least temporary production increases. This was expressly confirmed by Riyadh government members to German journalists on the occasion of an information visit to Saudi Arabia.

"We will strictly adhere to the Abu Dhabi formula," stressed Dr Mansur at-Turki, deputy minister of finance and national economy, pointing out that Saudi Arabia, in contrast to the tendencies of other oil countries, kept to the price agreed at the last OPEC conference, for the first quarter of 1979, of $13.34 per barrel (159 litres). This price is presently valid for a daily production of 8.5 million barrels. Additional production to offset the missing supplies coming from Iran will be sold by Saudi Arabia at the price of the fourth quarter, namely $14.55 per barrel. The higher price presently is valid only for an additional quantity of 1 million barrels, because daily production in the first quarter will reach about 9.5 million barrels. Present production, however, is clearly below that limit because in the first weeks of this year up to 10.5 million barrels have been pumped out of the soil of Saudi Arabia on the background of the Iran crisis. In order not to overstep the aimed-for average of 9.5 million barrels a day, production had to be temporarily curtailed. As of the second quarter of 1979 --as of April --an average production of 8.5 million barrels daily has been envisaged. Final figures which are being set every month in Riyadh probably will be announced at the next Geneva OPEC conference in late March, where oil-producing countries will discuss not just prices but also quantities.

It could be gathered in talks with ministers in Riyadh that no dangers exist with regard to OPEC cohesion despite different price ideas of many production countries.

Dr Mansur stressed that the position of Saudi Arabia, which cannot make decisions alone; has become always weaker vis-a-vis those countries which permanently want to turn up the price screw. All the same, Saudi Arabia will try to continue exerting its moderating influence in the future. Riyadh, however, considers the present extraction rate too high for a longer period and endeavors to reach a lasting level of about 7.5 million barrels a day as before the Iranian crisis. This is why Saudi Arabia, like the industrial countries, is interested indeed in a normalization of the situation in Iran. In this connection, the deputy finance minister also expressed the hope, however, that the oil consumption in the industrial countries of the free world can be reduced. Europe is providing an example in this respect.

Referring to the fact that his country has lost a great deal because of the decline of the dollar, Dr Mansur stressed the general interest in a strengthening of the dollar for which he anticipates an upward trend by the end of 1979. What sums of money can be involved in such a case for Saudi Arabia alone is shown by the roughly 40 billion dollars of short-term dollar assets as well as by the daily proceeds of the country from the oil export in the amount of more than $100 million.

The stable policy of the Federal Republic of Germany with its low price-increase rate meets with great recognition in Saudi Arabia. Time and again, they also praise the work of Professor Schiller as an adviser of the Riyadh government on currency and economic affairs, work which has contributed considerably to inflation containment in the country. This has benefitted very much the investment climate. Thus, meanwhile, there are as many as 100 plus joint ventures of German companies with Saudi Arabian partners. Outside the oil industry, where U.S. capital continues to be predominant, the Federal Republic today is the biggest investor in Saudi Arabia. At every given opportunity the truck factory of the Daimler-Benz corporation in Jidda is cited as an especially successful example.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EUROPE

LD221230 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Riyadh at noon today for Europe, where he will spend some time.

UAE

PROPOSED FOREIGN, ECONOMY MINISTERS' MEETINGS WELCOMED

JN211600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 21 March--The UAE has welcomed Iraq's call for convening two meetings of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad on 27 March. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan said that his country will attend these two meetings on the date set.

This came during a meeting held in Abu Dhabi today between Mr al-Jarwan and the Iraqi charge d'affaires during which Mr al-Jarwan received an Iraqi memo regarding these two meetings.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON VISIT 21 MAR

JN211759 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1710 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 March--Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, arrived here this evening on a 2-day visit to the UAE.

During the visit, 'Abbas will hold talks with state officials on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and on the Palestinian cause.

'Abbas was welcomed at the airport by Ya'qub al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN211452 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1355 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 March--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at Al-Musharaf Palace this morning Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad and Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

Foreign Minister as-Suwaydi also met today with Shaykh Suhaym at the Abu Dhabi Hilton Hotel. Attending this meeting were Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan and Qatari charge d'affaires Ibrahim an-Ni'mah. During the meeting, talks were held on bilateral relations and the current situation in the gulf region.

Shaykh Suhaym arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday on a 5-day visit to the UAE.

YEMEN--YAR

YEMENI SUMMIT POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER BAGHDAD MEETING

JN220928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Yesterday evening, Syria contacted Kuwait, the YAR, and the PDRY to postpone the Yemeni summit meeting scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 28 March until after the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which will be held in Baghdad from 27 to 29 March in implementation of the ninth Arab summit's resolutions and immediately upon the signing of peace treaty between As-Sadat and Israel.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES PDRY CHIEF OF STAFF

JN211327 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 1100 today, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr Husaynun, chief of staff of the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shayba, the chief of staff; and Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis, chief of the Arab military committee.

AS-SADAT'S SCHEDULED U.S. ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED

NC211909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] MENA has learned that President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the United States will last several days.

President as-Sadat is scheduled to arrive in Washington on Sunday afternoon and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is scheduled to be signed on Monday, 26 March. During President as-Sadat's visit, political and military discussions are expected to be held between Egypt and the United States. Economic discussions will also be held. These discussions will center on providing Egypt with economic aid through the plan forwarded by President as-Sadat. The president has called it the Carter Plan.

MEMBERS OF AS-SADAT'S DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON NAMED

NC211910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 March--Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister and National Democratic Party [NDP] secretary general, has announced that the popular delegation which will accompany President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on his forthcoming visit to Washington to sign the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will include seven People's Assembly members. They are: Hasan Abu Hayf, Hasan 'Ammar, Muhammad Tawfiq Sulayman, Salah at-Taruti, Salah Tawfiq, Mustafa Sulayman and Faydah Kamil.

In a statement he made tonight, 'Ubayd said that the delegation will also include the director of the president's office for party affairs, Mansur Hasan; teachers' doyen 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan; doctors' dozen Dr Hamdi as-Sayyid; and NDP Assistant Secretary for Cairo Province Dr Shafiqah Nasir. The NDP secretary general said that the popular delegation, which will be composed of 15 members, will also include 'Ali Mansur al-Muhami, Ahmad Shams al-Muhami, Sa'id Jum'ah and Ahmad al-'Imadi. The last two come from the workers' leaderships.

AS-SADAT SENDS LETTER TO LEBANESE PRESIDENT SARKIS

NC202053 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening handed the Lebanese ambassador in Cairo a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat for Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. The letter deals with the recent developments in the Middle East in light of the peace agreement and the complementary agreement on the West Bank and Gaza.

MORE ON PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DENUNCIATION OF BEGIN STATEMENTS

NC211652 Cairo MENA in English 1620 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 21 (MENA)--An uproar held up the People's Assembly meeting for half an hour today on account of Israeli Prime Minister Begin's statement yesterday that Israel would not accept the establishment of a Palestinian state or return to the 1967 borders.

Deputy Ahmad Nasir rose in anger and spoke up without permission. Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib told him to desist but he refused. The speaker got a vote to throw the deputy out but the latter refused to budge.

"I will not leave," shouted the deputy. "Try to force me." The speaker refused to order his ouster by force, and friendly deputies finally persuaded the deputy to leave quietly.

Speaking for the government, Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, minister of state for assembly affairs, said that the denunciation of Begin's statement was not new as Vice President Husni Mubarak and Premier Mustafa Khalil have already denounced it.

Assembly Deputy Speaker as-Sayyid 'Ali declared: "Those who fought in the October War are still ready." Assembly Speaker Abu Talib said Begin's statement would be discussed by a joint meeting of the assembly's Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations and National Security Committees tomorrow. He added that the assembly's right to discuss the draft agreement begins after the treaty is signed.

Further on Assembly Session

NC211812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 March--At a session it held today, the People's Assembly denounced statements made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in which he said that a Palestinian state will not be set up and that Israel will not go back to the pre-June 1967 borders.

Assembly member Faruq Mutawalli demanded that the statements be denounced, describing them as serious and having a more serious meaning.

Member 'Ali Salamah affirmed that all of Egypt rejects Begin's statements and that the people of Egypt are capable of making the decision.

Deputy Speaker Dr as-Sayyid 'Ali said that the whole of Egypt adheres to full Arab rights as the Egyptian negotiator has done. He added: If there is anyone in Israel who is trying to create improper conditions in Egypt, we stress that we recognize these (?tricks) and will frustrate the opportunity for them to do so. They will not succeed in making Egypt deviate from its sound course.

Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir also spoke. He referred to the statements made by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil in which he replied to Menahem Begin's statements. He said that the prime minister and the National Democratic Party will always uphold Egypt's firm position on Arab and Palestinian rights. He said: President as-Sadat is as eager to promote Arab interests as he is to promote Egypt's interests. It was As-Sadat who had brought the Palestinians to the United Nations and planned for and carried out the October War.

Commenting on the points the members had raised, Dr Sufi Abu Talib said: What member Faruq Mutawalli raised concerning the statements expresses the point of view of all of us. As a people, we denounce what Begin has said. Egypt is Egypt and it is capable of safeguarding what is sacred to it and its Arab nature by various means.

NDP DISCUSSES DRAFT AGREEMENT; KHALIL, GHALI STATEMENTS

NC211953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 March--The National Democratic Party [NDP] parliamentary body resumed its meetings tonight under the chairmanship of the parliamentary body chief and People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. The meeting is being held to complete the discussion of the draft peace agreement between Egypt and Israel and the report on the agreement which has been prepared by the parliamentary body's subcommittee under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Deputy Prime Minister and NDP Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir.

The meeting was also attended by the chief of the armed forces operations department, Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, and by Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan, a judge of the International Court of Justice and one of the Egyptian negotiators at the Blair House talks. Al-'Aryan had been invited to attend the meeting by Dr Mustafa Khalil in order to answer legal questions concerning the agreement.

In reply to a question by one of the members on Menahem Begin's statements on autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank, Dr Mustafa Khalil emphasized that the Egyptian and Israeli sides will implement the agreement.

The prime minister added: I am confident that the Israelis will implement the agreement and that Israeli statements were issued during the negotiations which did not affect the Egyptian negotiator. Therefore, we must not be affected by them.

Dr Khalil cited the Israeli statements which were issued during the negotiations on Sinai and how they did not affect the Egyptian negotiator.

Dr Mustafa Khalil answered a question from a member of the NDP parliamentary body on what the United States will give Egypt in the coming phase. He said: The Egyptian negotiator did not attempt to raise this subject except through what President as-Sadat had asked concerning the "Carter Plan". We prefer to postpone talking about details until we finish with the agreement. Dr Khalil added that he had an unofficial discussion in this respect with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, but that he did not go into any detail. He said that he had explained to Secretary of State Vance the magnitude of Egypt's economic problems, the effects of the war, the effects of the destruction and the effect of all that on the Egyptian economy.

The prime minister commented that there is great understanding on the part of the United States for Egypt's economic problems. A U.S. team has arrived in Cairo and preparations have been made for integrated plans in all fields.

Dr Khalil noted that the Egyptian delegation which will leave for Washington on Saturday will include the ministers of economy, planning and finance. The prime minister said: We have sent copies of all the plans that have been prepared on Egypt's requirements in order to ascertain what can be agreed on in the future with the United States, the EEC states and Japan.

Dr Khalil told the members of the parliamentary body: We must not mix between the peace agreement and the negotiations pertaining to it and the granting of aid.

Replying to a question on the reaction of the Arab states to the signing of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, Dr Khalil said: "We do not know exactly how far the Arab states will go." He added: "Our economic relations with Libya still exist although the political relations have been severed." Dr Khalil explained: We hope that the Arab states will not act rashly. He said: "Naturally, the government is making plans to face what the Arab states will do." The prime minister added: "I note that when I said this a Lebanese newspaper reported that I was threatening the Arab states. It interpreted this as a kind of threat against the Arab states although I absolutely never intended to threaten the Arab states. What I meant to say was that if anything of the kind were to take place, that Egypt was able to take action to ward off the results arising from it.

Replying to a question on Egypt's economic situation, Dr Khalil affirmed "that we are fully prepared to face the coming phase. We are not at all afraid of any reactions or political repercussions on Egypt."

The prime minister said that our economic position this year will be better than last year no matter what happens. Dr Khalil added: "We are not dealing from a position of weakness but from a position of strength concerning our economic relations whether with the United States, Western Europe, Japan or with the Arab world itself."

Dr Khalil added: "The Arab world should reappraise its position in light of what has been agreed upon. The Arab world must realize that Egypt has achieved something for it which it would not have been able to achieve. This is a fact to which we must adhere whether in interpreting UN Security Council Resolution 242 or in withdrawal from the territories, the evacuation of the settlements, the restoration of sovereignty over the territories or in solving the Palestinian issue.

During the discussions the parliamentary body held on the draft Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, the prime minister emphasized that "we have actually followed the sound and practical course leading to a comprehensive solution and to solving the Palestinian issue--a solution that could not be achieved except by war." He said: "If by way of peace we have achieved what could not have been achieved except by war, would we insist on war? This is strange logic."

Dr Khalil emphasized "that Egypt is taking all measures and that it will not spare any efforts to improve its relations with its Arab sisters." He said that "contacts are continuing with all the Arab states, except the rejection states, and that President as-Sadat has sent letters to the Arab kings and leaders." Dr Khalil added: "We wish with all our hearts that these states will appreciate Egypt's position and what it has been able to achieve for the Arab world. We also wish that their reaction would match what Egypt had achieved for the Arab nation."

Regarding Egypt's commitment to the joint Arab defense treaty, Dr Khalil emphasized that Egypt is committed to the treaty if one of the Arab states or a group of Arab states are subjected to aggression by Israel. However, if certain Arab states should attack Israel to frustrate the agreement then this would constitute a deviation from the treaty.

Dr Khalil asked where Jordan, Syria and Iraq were when southern Lebanon was being attacked, saying they left Israel to encroach on it.

Dr Khalil emphasized that autonomy means the land and the inhabitants who own that land.

On Begin's latest statements, Dr Khalil emphasized that the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem will be the subject of upcoming negotiations. He pointed out that when the negotiations were being held on Sinai, the Israeli officials insisted that they would not pull out from the settlements and then the text of the agreement contained a provision on withdrawal from all the occupied territories in Sinai.

Replying to a question on the Israeli economic effect on Egypt, Dr Khalil explained that the basic pillars of the Egyptian economy are strong whether from the agricultural aspect or the industrial base, the Suez Canal, oil production, tourism and manpower.

He said that Israel does not have resources similar to Egypt's and we are not in any way afraid that Israel will become superior to us from this asp ct. The prime minister pointed out in this context that the Egyptians have achieved huge success abroad.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali then spoke, explaining that the first Camp David accord includes frank provisions regarding the Palestinian refugees or evacuees of 1948. It provides for the formation of an Israeli-Egyptian committee to discuss this subject. He said that Egypt adheres to all the resolutions which have been issued by the United Nations regarding the return of these people to their land or to compensate them in the event they do not return. He said that this subject concerns the refugees or the evacuees after 1967 and that it will be one of the primary subjects that will be dealt with during the negotiations.

Dr Ghali affirmed that there is a solid link between the first agreement pertaining to Sinai and the second agreement pertaining to the West Bank and Gaza. He said that the right of self-determination for the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza will begin after 1 year because the start of negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis must be within the context of exercising the right of self-determination.

On the passage through the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba, Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan, a member of the Egyptian delegation at the Blair House negotiations, explained that the ban on the passage of the Israeli ships through these waterways was due to the fact that both countries were in a state of war but when the state of war between them ends, then the agreement provides that the waterways can be used for the passage of each of them to their regions.

At the end of the discussions Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that everything between us and Israel is public and we do not hide anything and that there are no secrets.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly speaker and head of the NDP parliamentary body, then reviewed the statement of the subcommittee which had studied the agreement. The parliamentary body unanimously approved the statement.

NDP Statement

NC212255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 March--At its meeting tonight, which lasted over 5 hours, the National Democratic Party [NDP] parliamentary body unanimously approved the statement of the subcommittee which had studied the draft peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The statement affirmed that the draft treaty is an important and basic step for the establishment of a comprehensive, permanent and just peace in the area and that the draft treaty conforms with the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 endorsed by Egypt and the Arab states. It also conforms with the resolution of the 1974 Rabat conference, which called for solving the issue by all peaceful means.

In its statement, the NDP parliamentary body urged the Arab peoples and their heads of state to respond to the call of reason and reality in light of the international changes in a manner that will serve the Arab interests.

The text of the statement reads: The NDP parliamentary body, which has the honor of bearing the trust of representing the absolute majority of the Egyptian people's will and in fulfillment of its national responsibilities toward the masses of our struggling party under the leadership of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and in accomplishment of its national mission, has held two meetings. The first meeting was held Saturday evening, 17 March 1979 corresponding to 18 Rabi' al-Akhir 1399. The second meeting was held on Wednesday evening, 21 March 1979 corresponding to 22 Rabi' al-Akhir 1399, under the chairmanship of Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly speaker and head of the parliamentary body. Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Petroleum Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, and the armed forces operations department chief Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah were invited to attend the meeting. The parliamentary body heard the comprehensive statements which they made on the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty and the letters exchanged between the two parties which complete the draft treaty.

In order to arrive at an intelligent viewpoint in the light of the provisions of the draft treaty and in the light of the statements that have been made and the discussions that have taken place, the phases of the national struggle were expounded beginning with the glorious October War, which opened the door to the possibility of achieving a just and comprehensive peace, and including President as-Sadat's historic initiative which took place when he visited Jerusalem on 19 November 1977 and the two Camp David accords which were signed in September 1978.

The NDP parliamentary body unanimously reached the following results:

1. The draft treaty conforms with the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which were endorsed by Egypt and all the Arab confrontation states. It also conforms with the resolutions of the 1973 [as received] Rabat conference, which called for the solution of the issue by all peaceful means. Moreover, it conforms with the two Camp David accords, in which the general framework for a permanent and comprehensive peace based on justice is drawn up.

The draft treaty will achieve for the Arab Republic of Egypt complete sovereignty over its territories in application of the treaty's provisions on Israeli withdrawal, return to beyond the international borders between Egypt and Palestine under the mandate, and Israeli dismantling of settlements and civilian and military installations that it had set up. The draft treaty also provides for the return of all the sources of Egyptian mineral, oil and fish resources.

It has become clear that the timetables for the withdrawal and the arrangement of the positions of the Egyptian Armed Forces in Sinai after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as well as the presence of UN forces in defined places on the borders will not infringe on Egyptian sovereignty over its territories. These measures are of a temporary nature and, according to the draft treaty, are subject to reconsideration. Therefore, the draft treaty is rightly considered as a basic and important step for achieving a comprehensive, permanent and just peace in the area.

2. The NDP parliamentary body urges the Arab peoples and their heads of state to respond to the call of reason and reality in the light of the international changes so as to achieve the Arab interests. The NDP parliamentary body draws the attention of the Arab nation's masses to the fact that the draft treaty and the two Camp David accords commit Israel, with a U.S. guarantee, to withdraw from all the territories occupied after 1967 on the Syrian front, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Moreover, the Egyptian-Israeli draft treaty defines a timetable which ends in the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. It will give the opportunity to the Palestinian people to strengthen their destiny when the transitional phase ends.

3. The NDP parliamentary body records its absolute support for the leader, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, and will stand behind his excellency in one rank in his magnificent efforts to achieve a permanent, comprehensive peace based on justice. It announces with conviction and certainty its full approval of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Furthermore, it records with gratitude and appreciation the efforts of the Egyptian negotiators who have fulfilled the trust toward their homeland and Arab nation.

4. The NDP parliamentary body addresses gratitude and appreciation to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his aides in the U.S. administration for their efforts, which have contributed toward arriving at the two Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty. Moreover, the NDP parliamentary body appreciates the importance of the continued assumption by the United States of the role of full partner in all upcoming phases of the negotiations.

5. The NDP parliamentary body addresses gratitude to all the peace-loving states whose positive and constructive support and help were most effective in pushing the peace negotiations forward and in the conclusion of a peace treaty.

We implore God Almighty to guide the steps of Egypt and the Arab nation on the road to victory.

KHALIL: AIM OF AUTONOMY IS INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN STATE

NC212158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 March--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that the final aim in the establishment of autonomy is the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Dr Khalil was answering a question by a foreign newsman on whether Egypt is insisting that the final aim of the establishment of autonomy is the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Dr Khalil said that the date for the signing of the agreement in Washington is, as of now, next Monday at 1400.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN ROME

NC211149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Rome, 21 March--Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived at Rome airport at 1030 today from Brussels. He was received at the airport by Signor (Eleo Triolo), member of the Italian Senate. He received Mubarak on behalf of the Italian Government because the new Cabinet is being sworn in today. Mubarak was also received by Egyptian Ambassador in Rome Samir Ahmad and Egyptian Ambassador to the Vatican Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II is scheduled to receive Mubarak at 1730 today. He will also be received by Prime Minister Andreotti at 1900 today. The meeting will be attended by Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. The vice president will leave rome at about 2000 today to return to Cairo at the conclusion of a tour which took him to Romania, France, the FRG, Britain, Belgium and Italy to hand messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to the heads of the governments of these states regarding the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Return to Cairo

NC220600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2345 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 March--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo at 0100 today at the conclusion of a 7-day tour of a number of European capitals. During his tour, Mubarak conveyed letters from President as-Sadat to the leaders of the states he visited. He also explained the details of the draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel which will be signed in Washington next Monday.

AL-AKHBAR ON SOVIET, ARAB MOVES AGAINST GOVERNMENT

NC220720 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Mar 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article today AL-AKHBAR comments on the Kuwait radio report that the Soviet ambassador yesterday morning handed the amir of Kuwait a message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The radio said that the message deals with the current situation in the Middle East.

The paper comments: There is no doubt that a message sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet must be very important and deals with a very serious issue, at least from the standpoint of the Soviet Presidium. It is known that the most important and serious issue of concern to the Soviets in the Middle East at this time is the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and mobilization of the rejection states and those who joined their bandwagon at the Baghdad summit to resist Egypt and implement the boycott resolutions against it if it signs the peace treaty.

AL-AKHBAR adds: This is the subject of the message which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet sent to the amir of Kuwait. There is no doubt that the Soviet Presidium is asking the amir of Kuwait to take the lead in standing against Egypt and initiating the call for such a stand after Saudi Arabia has affirmed that it will maintain all its political and economic relations with Egypt. The Soviets very much want one of the so-called moderate states to lead the campaign against Egypt on this issue, because these states maintain economic relations with Egypt and because their call could have an effect on the Arab level, at least. As for the subservient states, their stand is exposed and understood by the people. The people know that these states work for the benefit of Soviet influence. The paper says: We do not know the real position of Kuwait, and what its position will be regarding this call. It has been reported that the Iraqi Ba'th government has called for a meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad on 27 March to discuss the implementation of the boycott resolutions against Egypt. The Syrian Ba'th government was the first to accept this invitation. However, Kuwait requested that the meeting be postponed until the first week of April because the date of the meeting conflicts with the date of the reconciliation between the two Yemens. Kuwait had led the efforts for such reconciliation.

Concluding its article, the paper says: The Soviets' desire to mobilize the rejection states and those who are on their bandwagon for any effective action against Egypt is not an easy matter. The messages of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet will have no effect on this. There was a report from Kuwait yesterday that Saudi Arabia and many gulf states will maintain their political and economic relations with Egypt and have prepared a document to be submitted to the Arab ministers who will meet in Baghdad--that is, if they ever meet.

SOCIALIST VANGUARDS PARTY PROGRAM REPORTED

LD200931 London 23 JULY in Arabic 11-18 MAR 79 P 23 LD

[Unattributed report: "First Details To Be Published on 'Abd an-Nasir Party 'The Socialist Vanguards' : Party Program Declares: We Will Not Remain Silent as Israeli Flags Defile Egypt's Sky"]

[Text] The 23 JULY Magazine has been able to obtain the Egyptian Socialist Vanguards Party Program. The Party Program, which has been approved by the party's preparatory committee, consists of three chapters: a preamble; a study of the social forces in Egypt; and the party's general principles and stands on problems of socialism and democracy; the domestic problem; the national problem and international relations. The program's preamble discusses the 18 and 19 January uprising as an expression of the people's rejection of the existing regime. It says that the uprising also revealed the lack of revolutionary organization, which caused it to peter out quickly. It says: Since that day the regime has been trying to fill the vacuum with its fake organizations. The authorities have also resorted to repressive measures against the existing revolutionary organizations such as the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG]. Just as the 18-19 uprising was a lesson for the retrograde authority, it was also a lesson for the Nasirite forces. The Nasirite forces learned the lesson and have been able to reorganize their ranks within the Socialist Vanguards Party; and, just as it learned from the popular uprising, the Socialist Vanguards Party also learned from 15 May 1971. The party appraised the defeat it suffered and attributed it to the following reasons: The fact that the party came into being while its leadership was in power created a sense of security among party leaders; overt and surreptitious violation of leader 'Abd an-Nasir's guidance and revolutionary thoughts when electing party members; disregard of the dangers of the growth of a new class within the party.

An examination of the forces in the present regressive conditions shows us the forces supporting the counterrevolutionary movement and those supporting the nationalist and progressive revolution. The counterrevolutionary and reactionary forces consist of all the social factions that suffered as a result of decisions favoring socialist change. They also include the parasitic bourgeouis class, business agents, middlemen, exploitationist landlords and the new bureaucrats. The nationalist revolution forces include blue-collar and white-collar workers, agricultural workers, toiling farmers, and nationalist officers and men as well as the revolutionary forces' allies among the nationalist capitalists.

The Socialist Vanguards party, which has emerged from the ranks of these revolutionary forces, is linked to them historically and expresses their interests, will remain loyal to its military tasks, sincere in defining its stands and bold in confronting enemies. Our party adheres to the late leader's saying that "what has been taken by force can be restored only by force." It is also aware than an effective force capable of defeating aggression must consist of two wings: Egypt's intrinsic power and Egypt's Arab power. Our party rejects surrender and the attempts to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation. It warns those toeing this line that they are committing treason against the Egyptian people and Arabism. Our party and our struggling people reject that defiling of Egypt's sky with Israeli flags. Struggling against the forces of regression, our party declares the need to resume development in the socialist mode and adheres to the fundamental principles which our party has laid down and which have been achieved through our most wonderful economic and social accomplishments. The party declares that this is the only way to alleviate the people's sufferings.

With regard to democracy, we reaffirm our scientific viewpoint and belief that sound democracy can be established only on the basis of political and social freedom. Our party will not compromise or bargain in its struggle to consecrate these freedoms and to preserve the 23 July revolution gains. Our party demands the drafting of a new constitution insuring democratic freedoms to all the people's factions and insuring the establishment of a parliamentary democratic system. Our party calls on all the patriotic, progressive and nationalist forces and their organizations in Egypt for a dialog in order to agree on the establishment of a single nationalist front for defending and institutionalizing these freedoms. Our actions in this regard are based on two fundamental principles: that Egypt is part of the Arab homeland and that its people's history and heritage are Arab; and that Arab nationalism is an objective fact and that total unity is an aim which our people and party will not abandon.

Our party believes that the establishment of a front embodying the progressive and nationalist popular movements in the Arab homeland is essential in view of the nature of the conflict and is a basic requirement for a correct unity action. With regard to international relations, we believe that the heritage and policies of our great party during the life of its great founder 'Abd an-Nasir clearly show our international policy toward the world abroad.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMS DIPLOMATS OF VIEWS AND TREATY

JN211518 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 21 March--The Foreign Ministry summoned here today the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad to acquaint them with the gravity of the As-Sadat regime's intention to conclude a separate peace agreement with the Zionist enemy.

During his talks with the heads of the Arab and nonalined diplomatic missions, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Jamali said that As-Sadat intends to obliterate the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland and their right to self-determination.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Qasim Muhammad as-Samawi met with the heads of the socialist diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad and discussed the gravity of the situation in the Arab area in the current circumstances. He affirmed that the Arab masses will continue to resist the settlement agreement which the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity intend to sign.

Mr as-Samawi also met with the heads of the European, Australian, Japanese and New Zealand diplomatic missions for the same purpose. He affirmed that the separate peace agreement between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity is not only aimed against the will and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people but is also a blatant aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries whose territories are occupied.

Mr as-Samawi said: The United States bears full responsibility for what has happened and is happening, particularly after the Arab countries expressed their clear and frank rejection of the Camp David agreements.

HAMMADI PROPOSES UNGA MEETING ON PALESTINE ISSUE

JN221124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 March--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called for implementation of an Iraqi proposal for a special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the Palestinian issue.

In a press statement today, Dr Hammadi said that discussion of the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict has become more urgent now than ever before. The minister stressed the need to implement the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad fully and faithfully and to adopt the practical measures necessary to implement these resolutions.

The foreign minister stressed the importance of building the Arab nation's intrinsic power, consolidating the Arab situation--including rectification of the Arab League status--and adopting adequate measures to transform the league into an effective body capable of promoting and boosting joint Arab action in all fields.

In conclusion, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq stresses the need to strengthen the Arab solidarity that was demonstrated during the Baghdad summit and to preserve its continuity in order to isolate the separate deal and thwart its results.

PRESIDENT URGES POSTPONEMENT OF YEMENI SUMMIT

JN221147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 March--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has sent three messages to the two Yemeni leaders and the Kuwaiti amir urging them to postpone the date of the summit meeting between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen.

In his messages, which were conveyed this morning by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali to the ambassadors of the above-mentioned countries, President al-Bakr requested the postponement of the meeting to 31 March instead of 28 March so as to enable all the Arab countries to participate in the two meetings of the Arab foreign and economic ministers scheduled to be held in Baghdad from 27 to 29 March in order to take the necessary measures against the signing of the separate peace treaty between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity.

SADDAM HUSAYN ATTENDS CELEBRATIONS IN KURDISH AREA

JN212121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 March--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has said that nations in our area are still making heavy sacrifices to acquire part of what the Iraqi people have achieved, particularly what our Kurdish people are enjoying under self-rule. He affirmed that [words indistinct] and independent and prosperous Iraq [words indistinct].

During his meeting with tens of thousands of the sons of As-Sulaymaniyah Province in the area of self-rule during celebrations marking the Iranian New Year, Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is like a big ship for all Iraqis. We will not allow any Iraqi to cause a leak in this ship lest the whole ship--which belongs to all Iraqis, Arabs and Kurds--should sink.

Saddam Husayn said: The time has come for each of us to work for, look after and defend Iraq honorably. Each of us should seek to keep Iraq united in people, land, history and future. He affirmed: We support the Iraqi majority--Arabs and Kurds. We heed this majority only and issue no decision which is not satisfactory to it.

In Irbil, the center of the self-rule area, the vice chairman attended part of the celebrations held on this occasion. Amid hundreds of thousands of the sons of the area, he reaffirmed that the Revolution Command in Iraq has irrevocably chosen the road to self-rule. He added that self-rule has been chosen to enable the national rights of the Kurdish people to forge ahead and be embodied in a united and prosperous Iraq.

IRAQI COMMUNISTS CITE GOVERNMENT REPRESSIONS

LD161129 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iraq: Where Are These Communists?"]

[Text] Beirut--In connection with the news of persecutive measures against the communists and other democrats in Iraq, despite the Communist Party's participation in the government and in the National Progressive Front, and following the recent "clarifications" issued by Iraqi official sources (clarifications which nevertheless refute, at least in part, the execution of communist militants--mainly soldiers--at the same time offering legal justification for them which appears unacceptable), Iraqi Communist Party circles recently published a document addressed to the Baghdad authorities.

"Since May 1978," the document affirms, "the campaign of repression has spread and worsened; over 10,000 people have been subjected to physical and psychological torture; the detention period varies from several days to several weeks; the fate of dozens of those arrested is still not known. The most important thing is that all these arbitrary actions and arrests are illegal and cannot be justified even in the light of the unjust laws passed over the last 3 years. People are arrested for their convictions: for being communists or independents, or for refusing to join the Ba'th Party; under torture those arrested are induced not only to renounce their convictions and to declare support for the Ba'th Party but are also induced to become members."

After this introduction the document goes on to provide a precise list of cases. "Among those arrested recently," it states, "there were eight members of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; five of them were released after a while; Madid Abd ar-Rida had his passport withdrawn; Central Committee members Sulayman Yusuf Istifan and 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas are still under arrest and their fate is now known." In addition, eight communist officials or sympathizers who retired in 1963 were arrested; two were released for health reasons; as yet the fate of Kamal Nu'man Thabit, Nuh 'Ali ar-Rubay'i, Sa'id Matar, Fakhri al-Alusi and Hamdi al-Khatib is unknown."

There follows a list of "eminent communist officials still in detention": Hazim Sillu, Dr Ghazi al-Khatib, a Baghdad University lecturer; Hanna 'Aziz, a secondary school teacher; lawyer Muhammad Amin al-Asadi; 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Khazarji, a law student; Engineers Sa'dun Sadiq al-Hilali and (Jabbo Bahho Aboona); together with communist trade unionists such as 'Abd ar-Rahman Khadim, Raysan Jasim 'Ali al-'Aibi, Hind al-Jadir as-Suwaydi, 'Isa 'Ali 'Isa, Nu'man Salih Mahdi and the peasant communist leader Dahish 'Ali--alias Abu Aswad. And, it goes on: "We will only mention some of the teachers arrested": Mun'im al-'Asim, Yahya Muhammad Khanush, 'Adnan 'Ali Faris, 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Khadimi, Jum'ah Yasin, Ahmad az-Zubaydi, Sabah Muhammad and 'Adnan As'ad.

Others held--according to the Communist Party document--include two poets, Dinar as-Sammarra'i and Bahr al-Khalidi; a few communist officials from the National Front committees: 'Abd al-Humud Hasan, Ahmad Mus'air, Hamid Shiltagh, 'Aziz Mishari, Mahdi ash-Shawi, 'Abd as-Sada Abu Zahra, Karim Jabir and 'Alya Husayn al-Mashhadi; and artists Waththab Fadil Bandar, 'Abdallah Jasim and Tahiyyah Husayn.

The document ends with these words: "Supported by all sectors of public opinion, we ask the Iraqi authorities to answer this question: Where are these glorious communists?"

IBRAHIM WELCOMES IRAQ'S CALL FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

JN221104 Amman JNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman 22 March--Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Jordan welcomes the call made by fraternal Iraq to hold a meeting of the Arab foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad on 27 March.

AL-MAJALI REPLIES TO SENATOR CHURCH'S MIDEAST STATEMENTS

JN211730 Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman 21 March--'Abd Al-Wahhab Al-Majali, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Consultative National Council, has declared that Jordan is for a just and comprehensive peace and that the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel will not achieve peace in the Middle East.

Al-Majali was talking to JNA in reply to statements which Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, made in his interview with ABC television on 18 March on the program "Issues and Answers."

Asked his opinion of the pressure which should be exerted to prompt the Saudi and Jordanian governments to support the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, Senator Church had said: As for Jordan, King Husayn should not think that the generous aid he receives from the United States is to be taken for granted regardless of the position Jordan adopts or regardless of what Jordan is doing to undermine peace in the Middle East. It is not in the interest of the United States for King Husayn to have this impression. I believe that the President of the United States himself also intends to rectify this concept. It is time we carry out this task.

Replying to these statements, Al-Majali said: Jordan is for a just and comprehensive peace. Successive U.S. administrations have known Jordan's position since 1967 and its serious endeavors and great efforts for the achievement of a just peace.

Al-Majali added: The peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is simply incapable of achieving this kind of peace. The most evident proof of this is Begin's statements to the Knesset yesterday during the debate on the draft peace agreement which Senator Church himself spoke about. I do not know whether Senator Church heard Begin's statements or not. If he heard them, we would like to know how he interprets them. Begin said that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Israeli territory and that Jerusalem is Israel's unified capital forever. Even the most naive and nonpolitically-minded people cannot interpret these statements in any way other than that Israel has seized Palestinian land not to give it back to the owners but to devour it and make it Israeli land.

Al-Majali continued: If U.S. politicians have so far been incapable of understanding the movement of settlement and Judaization in the occupied areas, Begin can do the thinking for them and give them the interpretations when he emphasized the uninamity of the Israeli sides to keep the occupied Palestinian lands. Briefly speaking, what Begin has said should be understood as undermining all chances of peace in the area.

Al-Majali added: The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty falls within this context. This is not the kind of peace we aspire to nor the peace which Senator Church himself spoke about.

Al-Majali explained: As for the question of aid to Jordan, we would like Senator Church to understand that U.S.-Jordanian friendship is not based on U.S. aid to Jordan, whether this aid is "generous or not." We have never regarded U.S. aid as one day being an instrument of pressure to dictate a certain policy to us. Al-Majali added: Jordanian policy was and will remain based on Jordanian national interests within the framework of mutual respect and joint interests between Jordan and all world governments. Senator Church's position is not strange to us. He is known to be one of the voices which reiterates what Zionism tells him. This is not the first time Senator Church has adopted a hostile stand against friendly Arab countries. He has adopted similar stands toward other Arab states friendly to his country, the United States, only because these countries uphold the bases of the just peace.

If the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress is concerned about peace, he should think about U.S. principles and interests and use the platform of the Congress not to pressure others to accept a peace tantamount to reaping the fruits of aggression, but to explain to the American people and his constituency in particular the bases and principles upon which a just peace in the area should be established. These bases and principles have been approved by the United Nations, and the United States was a major party in formulating and approving them.

AL-AKHBAR: ARAB KINGS, PRESIDENTS TO HOLD EMERGENCY SUMMIT

JN220849 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 22 Mar 79 p 1 JN

[Excerpt] Amman--AL-AKHBAR has learned that the Arab kings and presidents will be called to hold an emergency summit meeting to discuss ways of confronting the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

AL-AKHBAR also learned that the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting will be held on Tuesday, 27 March in Baghdad, the day after the signing of the peace treaty. This meeting will be followed by the Arab summit meeting.

TRANSPORT MINISTER LEAVES FOR GREECE, FRG

JN191707 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 19 March--A Jordanian delegation led by Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat left Amman today for Greece and the FRG for a weeklong visit.

As-Suhaymat said that he will sign with his Greek counterpart a land transport agreement to regulate and facilitate the operations of land transport and transit between the two countries. He added that he will also hold talks with officials of the Greek civil aviation department on matters related to civil aviation between Jordan and Greece. As-Suhaymat said that during his visit to the FRG, he will sign a DM1 million loan agreement to cover the purchase of equipment for Aqaba Port. He will also sign a DM 2.5 million grant-in-aid to be given by the FRG Government to provide the Aqaba Railroad Authority with FRG experts to raise the efficiency of operations and maintenance in the authority. As-Suhaymat explained that during its visit to the FRG, the delegation will study railroad management methods. The delegation includes representatives of the civil aviation department and the Alia Corporation.

'SOCIALIST ELEMENTS' FIRE ON PARLIAMENT SPEAKER'S CAR

NC220734 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Following last night's intensive firing, the security situation was calm this morning along the traditional lines in the commercial area and the southern suburb. Several RPG's fell last night on As-Sammud quarter, the mills and post office areas and Al-As'ad and Al-Khalil streets in the southern suburb. Some shells also fell in At-Tahwitah and Badaru. The sound of explosions in these axes continued to be heard until late at night. Two explosions took place at Ra an-Nab' and Al-Barbir quarters in the capital after 2000 yesterday. The explosions occurred when bombs went off under cars belonging to Khalil Ibrahim al-Barjawi and Hasan Jammul. The explosions destroyed some cars and shattered the windows of some buildings. Three other cars were destroyed in explosions in Ar-Rawshah and Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. What is noteworthy is the fact that about 50 cars have been destroyed in explosions in the western area in 1 week. An armed clash took place yesterday evening in Abu Shakir quarter and Corniche al-Mazra'ah. The clash took place between elements of Fatah organization and elements of the Socialist Progressive Party. The intermittent exchange of gunfire lasted a long time. The losses are still unknown. According to circles in the western area, this clash is a continuation of a clash which took place between the two sides in 'Ayn al-Murayshah quarter 2 days ago. Police guarding the motorcade of Parliament Speaker Kamil al-As'ad yesterday afternoon exchanged fire with socialist elements in (Karakul Duz) area. The incident took place at 1730 when the speaker's motorcade passed through the area. Elements in the car guarding the motorcade exchanged fire with socialist elements. Speaker al-As'ad's car continued on its way. Al-As'ad was not aware of what happened. The incident was immediately contained. There were no casualties.

CABINET DISCUSSES SAUDI ADF WITHDRAWAL, ARAB MINISTERS' MEETING

NC211417 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held its weekly session today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and the minister attended. The meeting continued until 1430. After the meeting the Cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, gave the following official information: The Cabinet discussed the general situation in the country and developments in the region. The Cabinet also decided that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus will head the Lebanese delegation to the forthcoming conference of the Arab foreign and economic ministers which will discuss developments on the Arab level. After the meeting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement: In its meeting today, the Cabinet discussed, among other matters, the general situation in Lebanon, the measures that are being taken to maintain security as well as possible developments in the Middle East. The Cabinet also discussed the forthcoming conference of Arab foreign ministers and economic ministers which is scheduled to take place in Baghdad within the next few days. Asked whether question of the security vacuum arising upon withdrawal of the Saudi contingent from the Arab Deterrent Forces had been clarified, the prime minister replied: As far as the government is concerned, the situation has become clear. As for the security measures these have been referred to the military commands concerned. Earlier President Sarkis met with Prime Minister al-Huss and Minister Butrus and discussed both the security and political situations.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UK OFFICIALS 21 MARCH

JN211734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] London--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met at noon today with David Owen, UK secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The two sides discussed the Middle East conflict in light of the latest developments and bilateral relations.

Earlier this morning, Khaddam received Lord Carrington, spokesman for defense affairs in the shadow cabinet headed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party.

Khaddam also attended a luncheon held in his honor by Lord (Tant). The members of the Syrian-British parliamentary group in the British Parliament were also invited to the luncheon.

At 1400 today, Khaddam met with John Smith, secretary of state for trade. The two sides discussed trade exchange and ways to develop it.

Bilateral Relations

JN212347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] London--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with British Prime Minister James Callaghan at his office this afternoon.

The SANA correspondent reports that Khaddam and Callaghan discussed the latest developments in the Middle East situation and relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

A spokesman for the British prime minister's office said that Khaddam and Callaghan asserted the significance of achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and the need to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries.

PALESTINIANS RELEASED BY ISRAEL ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS

JN212100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus today joyfully welcomed 66 fighters of the Palestinian revolution who were liberated from Zionist enemy jails on 14 March.

Comrade Fahmi al-Yusufi, member of the Ba'th Party regional command and deputy prime minister for services affairs, was delegated by President al-Asad to welcome them on their arrival at Damascus International Airport this afternoon. Also present at the airport were Comrade Muhammad Ghabbash, alternate regional command member; Maj Gen 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian side to the UN disengagement observers force; the secretary and members of the regional command and of the unified Palestinian organization and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci as well as several members of the PLO Executive Committee and leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions.

On this occasion, Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, stated that the presence of these fighters in Damascus at this crucial stage of our nation is to decisively confront the treasonous agreement between the Egyptian ruler and the Zionist entity.

Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, said that the liberation of these fighters may be considered an important achievement on the road to liberating the other Palestinian and Arab detainees from the enemy's prisons and new incentive to continue the struggle until the land is liberated and usurped rights recovered.

Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, stated that the return of the fighters to Syria comes to reaffirm that Syria will always remain a pillar and a base for Arab and Palestinian struggle. Their return is also a reply to [word indistinct] Anwar as-Sadat, who has mortgaged his dignity to Begin and Carter.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, expressed joy at the arrival of these fighters to struggling Syria. He said that their return is new evidence of the Palestinian revolution's capability to liberate the usurped homeland.

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci also expressed joy at the return of the comrades in arms. He said that their arrival in Syria on this particular day has a great significance. Begin yesterday said no to the Palestinian state, no to the 1967 borders and no to Arab Jerusalem. We and our comrades reaffirm our previous saying: Yes to the Palestinian state within the 1948 borders and not within the 1967 ones and in the heart of Arab Jerusalem.

Archbishop Capucci praised Syria's role under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad in its confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies in the area. Capucci added that Syria is the bridge to Arab Jerusalem and the beginning of the road to Palestine.

POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB LEAGUE MOGADISCIO MEETING APPROVED

JN220859 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 March--Syria has approved the postponement of the meetings of the Arab League Council scheduled to be held on 24 Mar in the Somali capital. The Syrian Government has conveyed its approval of the postponement to the Arab League secretary general.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI MARCHERS CALL FOR OVERTHROW OF AS-SADAT

LD221052 Tripoli JANA in English 0802 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 22 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A huge people's march took place in Tripoli yesterday morning in denunciation of the defeatist capitulatory course and the shameful, humiliating and treacherous agreements being concluded by the defeated Egyptian president with the racist Zionist enemy under the umbrella of American imperialism, and its ally, Zionist racism.

Thousands of people in the Jamahiriyah joined a huge march from Green Square in Tripoli passing through Martyr Mohammad Mugaryif Street to the American Embassy. There the masses shouted loud slogans in condemnation of the defeated Egyptian president and the agreements which have been signed, together with those still to be signed, with the Zionists. They announced that the (?Arab) nation will tear the agreements, as it is able to confront all the conspiracies plotted against it by American imperialism and its agent, the defeated president.

The demonstrators raised green flags and the flag of Palestine, pictures of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and placards denouncing the attempts of the defeated Egyptian president which aim at harming the Arab cause and occupied Palestine. The placards carried such slogans as "The Capitulatory Humiliating Agreements and the Stamp of Shame on the Arab Nation," and the "Revolutionary Committees in the Arab Countries Will Lead the Arab Jamahiriyah to the Power of the People." The voices of the demonstrators were also raised addressing the Egyptian people: "Let the brave take heed from Iran." The march then proceeded to the People's Palace where several speeches were delivered which, in turn, denounced the capitulatory course of the defeated president and the agreements being concluded under the supervision of American imperialism. The speakers called upon the peoples of the Arab nation to stand together against the capitulatory course so as to foil the agreements. They called upon the Arab people in Egypt to revolt and overthrow the defeated agent and thereby return to Egypt its right Arab visage and its national role in the Arab nation.

JALLUD RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK

LD201756 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud received this morning Mr Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish minister for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by the Jamahiriyah secretary for foreign affairs, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, and the Polish ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD202002 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, Mr Musa Abu Furaywah and Mr Vuko Dragasevic, the member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Committee on Cooperation with the Developing Countries have signed this afternoon a protocol on technical, scientific and economic cooperation between the Socialist People's Liban Arab Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia.

Another protocol was signed on the mutual recognition of the two countries' certificates and academic degrees and their equivalents during the signing ceremony which took place at the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli. Mr. Abu Furaywah delivered a short speech. He stressed that the agreement will greatly reinforce relations between the two friendly peoples. "By signing this agreement we would have reached a leap forward with respect to the reinforcement of bilateral relations," he said. He added that the progress achieved during the meetings of the joint committee embodied the two countries' wish to promote cooperation.

In turn, Mr. Dragasevic spoke stressing that the protocol is an important way to consolidate relations between the Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia. "We attach great importance to the good relations existing between our two countries and will endeavour to implement this protocol," he said, adding that cooperation between the two countries will develop beyond the context of the agreement. "We also look forward to a bright future for the relations between the two friendly peoples," he said.

Mr. Dragasevic expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved and the talks he conducted with Libyan Arab officials. He said, "During the talks we have come to realize the determination of officials in the Jamahiriyah to promote and reinforce relations."

The signing of this protocol in Tripoli today concluded the meetings of the fourth session of the Libyan Arab-Yugoslav Committee on Bilateral Cooperation in the Technical, Scientific and Economic Fields.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT SALECK DISMISSES SEVERAL MINISTERS

JN221014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 22 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Nouakchott, 22 March--Mauritanian President Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck carried out changes last night in the Military Committee for National Recovery that governs the country and reshuffled some ministers.

He has dismissed Maj Jiddou Ould Saleck, member of the committee and minister of interior, and Col Viah Ould Mayouf, member of the committee and minister of local crafts and tourism, from both the committee and the government.

The minister of public functions and superior and technical studies, Mohamed Yahdih Ould Breidelliel, and Finance Minister Sidi Ahamd Ould Bneijara were also removed from the government.

The reorganization also included some changes in the ministerial portfolios, vacant portfolios being assigned to several ministers. President Saleck retains the Ministry of National Defense in addition to being head of the government and the Military Committee for National Recovery.

It is to be noted that in his speech on the day before yesterday, President Saleck had declared that the military committee had delegated to him all its powers "that will enable him to face all emergencies." In his speech he accused some officials responsible for planning of having come to power to serve what he called purposes that are "hostile to the homeland."

He also announced that the military committee that gov ns the country has decided to establish a consultative council that will meet on 30 arch 1979, but he did not reveal the identity or number of the members of this council or the coucil's tasks.

Cabinet Changes

LD220052 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Government reshuffle:

Foreign Minister: Ahmad Ould Abdallah
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice: Maj Moulaye Ould Boukhraiss
Minister of Interior: [name indistinct]
Minister of Planning and Cooperation [as heard]: Mohamed Ould al-Moustapha Ould Zamel
Minister of Finance: [name indistinct]
Minister of Trade, Industrialization and Minerals: Ahmad Ould Zein
Minister of Fishery and Marine Economy: Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif
Minister of Rural Development: Dr Ba Omar
Minister of Equipment and Transport: Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi
Minister of the Environment, Housing, Traditional Industry and Tourism: [name indistinct]
Minister of the Civil Service, Higher, Technical and Vocational Training: Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly
Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: Seck Mame Ndiack
Minister of Culture, Information and Communications: Mohamed Abdel Kader Ould Die [as heard]
Minister of Islamic Affairs and Traditional Education: Ba Ould Niya
Minister of Youth and Sports: Mohamed [name indistinct] Mohamed Mahmoud
Minister of Labor, Health and Social Affairs: Dr Youssef Diagana

The chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, the head of government, keeps the defense portfolio.

SENEGALESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

PA172306 Paris AFP in French 1607 GMT 17 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 17 Mar (AFP)--Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Nouakchott Saturday for a visit which will last several hours. He is bearing a message from Mauritanian chief of state Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck to President Leopold-Sedar Sengor. He told newsmen that the message "is in line with the special relations existing between Mauritania and Senegal."

Delivers Senghor Message; Departs

LD180256 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, left the capital this evening after a quick visit to our country. The Senegalese minister was received this morning by Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the government, to whom he delivered a message from President Senghor. The message is in line with the good relations between the two countries.

CHAAB CONDEMNS 'ENEMIES OF NATIONAL UNITY'

PA210037 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 19 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 19 Mar (AFP)--The only Mauritanian daily newspaper, CHAAB, condemned "the enemies of national unity" again on Monday firmly but without naming them. "Their undermining work," CHAAB reports in an editorial, "borders on provocation and should be cut down and fought energetically."

This condemnation, observers say, comes 4 days after Ismael Ould Amar, former general director of the National Industrial and Mining Corporation, announced the creation of a political party in Mauritania "since general conditions to insure freedom of expression, assembly and association will be created." It came about also a week after the arrest in Nouakchott of a dozen black Mauritanians suspected of favoring the airing of propaganda hostile to the Military Committee for National Recovery.

"Examples are not wanting in Africa of colonizers trying by all means to reconquer the continent," CHAAB adds. "It is necessary then to thwart the plot hatched by puppets at the service of the neocolonialists tirelessly (?seeking) to destabilize Africa to turn it into a game preserve for their masters."

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER OSMAN RESIGNS, TO ORGANIZE INDEPENDENTS

LD212038 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Moroccan Royal Protocol Department Communique]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received at the Royal Palace Mr Ahmed Osman, who submitted to his majesty a letter asking to be excused from the post of prime minister. Mr Osman intends to devote himself to the organization of the national groupings of independents so that the latter may become effective and useful in the interest of the country and in the service of the country's establishments and the Alawite throne and be at the level of the aspirations which the citizens pin on this grouping.

His majesty the king has agreed to this request and has excused Mr Osman from the post of prime minister. [passage indistinct] His Majesty gave his advice to Mr Osman so that the party grouping national independents can play a positive role inside parliament. His majesty asked Mr Osman to continue to run the affairs of the country [temporarily].

Text of Osman Letter

LD212240 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Here is the text of the message submitted by Prime Minister Ahmad Osman to his majesty the king:

My Lord, his majesty the king: My Lord was gracious in appointing me at the head of his majesty's government in November 1972.

Since then, I, together with a group of your loyal subjects, have been carrying out your majesty's instructions, which have always aimed at bolstering the country's economy, making the Moroccan society prosperous, realizing a democratic life in which all Moroccans enjoy the freedoms to which they aspire and which conform with our civilization and spiritual foundations, and the (?regaining) of the national soil. Representing your majesty, I gave the starting signal for the blessed green march--a duty which, as far as your obedient servant is concerned, embodies the apex of all duties.

Thus, in the course of 6 years and 4 months, I have lived, my lord, moments which history will record with total pride--moments which gave me the honor of working beside your majesty and serving your noble throne--a duty in which I sincerely hope from the bottom of my heart that I have succeeded in and obtained the approval of our lord, may God render him victorious. These moments also gave me the honor of working with men of different political creeds. I appreciated their loyalty to your majesty and their harmony and cooperation [words indistinct] which you your majesty demanded from your ministers to be faithful to it.

As a result of the treacherous aggression which Algeria imposed on us recently, our dear country witnessed a crisis in the economic sphere which has resulted in some setbacks in the social sphere. However, thanks to the wisdom of your majesty and your correct decision that the country should live in a period of (?serious) thinking, and thanks to your instructions to open a dialog between the government and the various trade unions, I am totally convinced that most of the economic and social problems will find satisfactory and right solutions in the shortest possible time. I believe that your majesty's address to the nation's deputies has made all your subjects attach extreme importance to the decisive circumstances which we are experiencing and which require more awareness, maturity and mobilization.

In this connection, and in carrying out the orders of my lord which aim at making all political organizations perform their duties in [word indistinct] and mobilizing all citizens in all spheres, I find myself compelled to request your majesty to permit me to devote myself totally to the organization of the national grouping of independents, and to consolidate its foundation--the grouping which came into being a few months ago and which is in dire need of continuous supervision which cannot be shouldered by anyone, in the present circumstances, who combines it with other heavy responsibilities at the governmental level, such as the responsibilities of the prime minister in your majesty's government.

The undersigned will be pleased and honored to reaffirm to the sublime post, may God preserve him, that he will always be, as before, in the service of the noble throne and at the disposal of the sovereign of the country.

The final word rests with our lord, may God protect him. Your servant,

[Signed] Ahmad Osman.

KING HASSAN APPOINTS MAATA BOUABID NEW PRIME MINISTER

LD221348 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We have just received the following statement from the Ministry of Royal Palaces, Medals and Protocol [as heard]:

His Majesty King Hassan II received in audience Mr Maata Bouabid and appointed him prime minister, to succeed Mr Ahmed Osman.

ALI: MOBILIZATION MUST TRANSCEND DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES

LD181805 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Important rallies are taking place in the various Moroccan regions as part of the national mobilization of our proud people to stand in one rank behind King Hassan to check aggression, safeguard our gains and defend the homeland which is being threatened by the covetous and by people with aggressive and ill intentions. The rallies are being held under the chairmanship of the ministers.

In Tatwan yesterday, Minister of Administrative Affairs Mansouri Ben Ali presided over a large public rally. He stressed the state's efforts to retrieve our Saharan regions and the sacrifices it is now offering to protect our territorial integrity. The minister said that the mobilization dictated by the situation was not one of words and manifestations but a true and genuine mobilization, a mobilization which makes us forget about our domestic differences and marginal issues in order to safeguard our territorial integrity. Mobilization, he added, will not be national until it covers all classes. He said that conditions make it imperative that the rich classes be the first to participate in the efforts exerted by the state to underline our territorial integrity and protect it from the aggressors. They must also contribute to the economic development of the country. The time has come, he said, for the private sector to play its role and to shoulder its duty in these two spheres, to prove its true patriotism.

The participants in the rally asked the minister to convey to the commander of the country their allegiance and their attachment to the Alawite throne and their loyalty to King Hassan and their constant readiness to protect the territorial integrity of their country.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER GRANTS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

FL200126 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Bashir Mostafa Sayed, deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO front, today stated in a press conference held in Havana City that the struggle of the Saharan people has achieved important successes in the diplomatic and military fields. In the diplomatic field he mentioned that in its last session the UN General Assembly had recognized the struggle being waged by the POLISARIO front in Western Sahara, and that the same had occurred in the OAU summit held in Khartoum.

The POLISARIO leader noted the importance of the recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Ethiopia, taking into consideration the influence of these countries in their respective areas and the world. The Saharan leader also noted that France and Spain have begun to understand the Sahara problem which, he said, demonstrates the isolation in which the Mauritanian regime finds itself.

With respect to Morocco he said this country persists in its aggression but relies on an army which is collapsing morally and militarily. Bashir Mostafa Sayed noted Syria's position vis-a-vis his people's struggle and affirmed that Syria's attitude is considered to be the Arab consciousness with relation to the struggle being waged by the POLISARIO front in Western Sahara.

KNESSET APPROVES PEACE TREATY WITH EGYPT

TA220649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Mar 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Knesset has approved the peace treaty with Egypt. At 0415, after a debate which had lasted for 28 hours, 95 members of the Knesset voted in favor of the treaty, 18 voted against and 2 abstained. Those opposing the treaty are: MK's Avtabi, Druckman, Rubin and Stern-Qatan from the MAFDAL; Arens, Horowitz, Ge'ula Kohen, Yig'al Kohen, Yig'al Kohen-orgad, Ron and Moshe Shamir from the Likud; Halevi from the Democratic Movement; Kalman Kahana from Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el, and Hadash MK's Biton, Wilner, Zayyad, Tubi and Hanna Muways. Those abstaining were Eytan Livni, Likud, and the Knesset speaker, Yitzhaq Shamir. Three Alinement members: Hadar, Hillel and Arbeli-Almozlino announced that they would not participate in the voting.

BEGIN TO ASK MINISTERS VOTING AGAINST TREATY TO RESIGN

TA211158 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Mar 79 p 8 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to demand the resignation of ministers who vote against the peace treaty or abstain.

It seems that the reference is mainly to Ministers Sharon and Landau, particularly the agriculture minister. Relations between Begin and Sharon have reached the threshold of a crisis after the hard exchanges they had during the Cabinet meeting on Monday. Following this incident, Begin decided to exhaust the issue and "restore order in the Cabinet."

ALINEMENT KNESSET MEMBER AZ-ZU'BI RESIGNS AFTER SPEECH

TA211928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Alinement MK Sayf ad-Din az-Zu'bi announced at the end of his speech in the Knesset that he is resigning from the Knesset and that his speech today is his last. This is due to his disappointment with Jewish-Arab relations in the country. He will be replaced as Knesset member by the Bedouin, Shaykh Hammad Abu-Rabi'a.

DAYAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON

TA220641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Mar 79 TA

[Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan holds news conference at Ben Gurion Airport before departing for United States--carried on the Morning Newsreel--live]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will be taking off this morning on his way to Washington. At this moment a news conference is due to begin at Ben-Gurion Airport. We will now go over to our correspondent there, Amnon Nadav.

[Nadav] Mr Foreign Minister....

[Dayan] A little louder, please.

[Nadav] Are you leaving this morning in order to settle matters that have not yet been agreed upon within the framework of the peace treaty?

[Dayan] Yes, I am going to conclude one issue which is not a part of the peace agreement, since it is not between us and the Egyptians; it is connected with the peace agreement and it is between us and the United States, what is called the memo of understanding or agreement of understanding [last three words in English], an agreement between us and the United States regarding its involvement and responsibility, if it is prepared to take on such a responsibility, for the fulfillment of the peace agreement between us and Egypt.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Dayan, can you go into detail on which issues have not yet been agreed upon in the agreement of understanding?

[Dayan] No, I do not think that I have ever gone into detail on what issues have or have not been agreed upon. As long as this issue itself is being discussed we have not brought it to the Cabinet or to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee because it is in the negotiating stage on matters between us and the United States. From time to time I have brought examples in order to explain what was being discussed, just as I have now defined the issue, but I cannot, to my regret, go into detail on the various articles included in it or the U.S. position or our position on these articles.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, would you say that if all the issues have not been agreed upon by the day of signing the treaty, it will not be possible to sign the treaty with Egypt?

[Dayan] No, I presume that issues between us and the United States such as the loan, the grant or the issue of procurement between us and the United States or what I am dealing with--for I am not dealing with the other issues--but the issue I am dealing with and even the U.S. promise of a guarantee of oil supplies to Israel, even if these issues are discussed for a certain additional length of time, it will not hold up, it should not hold up the signing of the peace treaty between us and Egypt. Matters between us and Egypt, such as the withdrawal phases, are different. They must be finished, concluded before the peace treaty is signed.

[Unidentified correspondent] One more question, with your permission. It was published today that Israel will be forced to respond to U.S. requests for a gesture toward Egypt, such as the release of dozens of political prisoners. Will this issue be brought up and can you confirm this report?

[Dayan] I cannot confirm it under any circumstances. I know that there is such an appeal to the prime minister and his reply was that he would discuss this at his meeting with President Carter.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can you say something about the issue of the site, the expected sites for the signing of the peace treaty, such as Cairo and Jerusalem?

[Dayan] No, no, nothing in addition to what you know and I only heard on my way here what you doubtless heard, the announcement by Khalil, I have no....There has been no change in this....

[Nadav] Here the questions in Hebrew come to an end and we are returning to the studio.

SECURITY PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED AS GESTURE TOWARD EGYPT

TA221054 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By DAVAR political correspondent Daniel Block]

[Excerpts] Israel will release several dozen security prisoners as a gesture toward Egypt following the signing of the peace treaty. This is the trend revealed in the course of discussions conducted by Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The prime minister is of the opinion that most of the demands for gestures do not require any special treatment. Some demands have either been implemented--such as freedom of movement--or they are included in the peace treaty--such as the omission of the military government in the towns.

GESTURES TOWARD EGYPT REQUIRE CABINET APPROVAL

TA211956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Cabinet ministers told our political correspondent today that each gesture Israel is asked to make toward Egypt will require Cabinet approval. The ministers said this in reaction to a report concerning gestures President Carter asked Israel to make in anticipation of the signing of the treaty, including the release of 20 political prisoners, freedom of movement and political organization in Judaea and Samaria, and the permission to publish additional Arab newspapers. No Cabinet session is planned until the prime minister leaves for Washington. Therefore, it seems that Begin will not be able to take to Washington an Israeli agreement to the requested gestures.

BEN-ELISAR REACTS TO ALLEGATIONS OF DISTORTIONS IN TREATY

TA211917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Mar 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The English draft of the peace treaty with Egypt--including the amendments to the treaty introduced last night--was distributed this evening to the Knesset members. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer spoke to the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, on the various versions of the draft peace treaty as they were referred to by some Knesset members: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Director General of the prime minister's office, Sir, has the peace treaty which will be signed by the prime minister next Monday been given to the Knesset members yet?

[Answer] Definitely yes. This is the peace treaty--the one which has been distributed in the Knesset--except for the military protocol or the appendix to the military protocol in which there are some clauses which have not been finalized. As already noted, this refers to the military protocol and not the treaty itself. The treaty--as it was placed on the Knesset podium--remains untouched.

[Question] Could you tell us about those details that have not yet been finalized?

[Answer] This refers to the paragraph dealing with the interim stages of withdrawal from that part of the Sinai which is supposed to be evacuated up to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line by the end of the 9 months.

[Question] Why, then, do the Knesset members find differences between the Hebrew version and the amended English version and other versions and point this out here in the Knesset in front of journalists?

[Answer] I would like to hear one of the examples and then I could comment on it. I do not know how it is possible to find something which does not exist. On the radio this morning we heard a U.S. State Department announcement that we had published a distorted text of the peace treaty. First, we were very surprised by the fact that the State Department made such an announcement without previously consulting us. Second, we immediately reviewed the text and did not find any distortions in the peace treaty. It is true that not everything had been concluded regarding the military protocol. However, what we distributed in the Knesset was only a draft and not the final text. The final text was received only early this morning and it has already been distributed to the Knesset, except for those nonsubstantive differences which still remain because the text which we received only early this morning was not final with regard to them. There are no other errors or mistakes. Perhaps some Knesset members do not agree with any translation. However, this is an issue we can always discuss.

[Question] I have two examples of distortions observed by several Knesset members. In one version distributed to a Knesset member it is said that Egypt will be allowed to set up monuments in Israel, while in another version this is not mentioned.

[Answer] I am very sorry. I do not see the significance of this example. It was clearly agreed upon and written in the treaty that the two sides undertake to preserve the existing or new memorials in memory of the victims of war. We have memorials in the Sinai in memory of the IDF victims of war. Egypt has undertaken to preserve them. The Egyptians do not have any memorials in Israeli territory. However, since we are not opposed to the establishment of memorials in memory of Egyptian victims of war, if they are set up we will certainly preserve them. [end recording]

RABIN ANALYZES FUTURE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

LD220937 Longon THE GUARDIAN in English 22 Mar 79 p 15 LD

[Eric Silver interview with former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem on 21 March: "Rabin, the Strategist, Tells Israel How to Fight for Peace"]

[Text] This week's exchange of polemics between the Egyptian and Israeli prime ministers has put the cat among the dovecots. Each had his own constituency to convince that the peace treaty, to be signed in Washington next Monday, was not a surrender.

Mustafa Khalil informed the Arabs that Israel would withdraw to the pre-1967-war borders, including East Jerusalem, and that the Palestinians would have their states, if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow.

Menahem Begin could hardly let that pass. So he in turn delivered the three noes of Jerusalem, while fastidiously directing his answer at Mr M. Khalil rather than President Anwar as-Sadat. Mr Khalil complained that the Israeli leader had soured the admosphere, but reaffirmed that the treaty would still be signed. One set all, with the match to play for.

Honor was satisfied, but in the process a fundamental incompatibility between the Egyptian and Israeli readings of the treaty's implications was laid bare.

Like the boy who blurted out that the emperor had no clothes, Yitzhaq Rabin, who negotiated the last agreement with Egypt four years ago, is one of the first Israeli politicians to look that incompatibility in the eye.

Interviewed yesterday, the former Labour prime minister recommended a strategy for his successor.

"No one can give you a clear-cut answer on how the peace process will develop," he said. "But I believe that Israel will have an influence, even if it is not the only influence. We have to focus on what to do and what not to do. Let's start from the basics laid down at Camp David.

"I see the Camp David frameworks as a package deal. First, we agreed to make peace with Egypt, meeting all the practical demands on the bilateral issues, and in return for that to get a commitment to a real peace.

"Second we agreed to disagree about every big issue without whose solution no permanent peace can be achieved east of Israel--the future of the West Bank, the boundaries of peace, a solution to the Palestinian problem, the future of Jerusalem. But we agreed to postpone negotiating a settlement of these problems for five years after the establishment of Palestinian autonomy. And third, we agreed for the time being to try to agree on autonomy."

Mr Rabin did not conceal his pessimism about the outcome of these negotiations, which are due to begin one month after the treaty is signed and to end 12 months later. Israel and Egypt, he said, had totally different interpretations of what autonomy would mean. Yet the former premier fully intended to vote for the peace treaty in the Knesset.

"I believe," he explained, "that today there is a possibility of building a relationship of peace between Israel and Egypt, even if it does not amount to withdrawal to the pre-six-day-war lines and agreement to a Palestinian state. I hope that living in peace before there will be a need to tackle the most complicated issues will bring about new realities. They might change their minds, we might change our minds."

Once the treaty was signed, Mr Rabin argued, Israel would face two main problems: how to accentuate the positive aspect of the Camp David framework, the normalisation of relations, and how to neutralise the dangers inherent in the negotiations for autonomy, and later on the basic issues of Arab-Israeli coexistence, without interfering with the development of normal relations.

"I would not reject out of hand the Egyptian idea, with Israeli modifications, to start something in the Gaza Strip, if that would allow us to continue normalisation, leaving the West Bank to be tackled only later when we negotiate a peace settlement," he said.

"Personally I more than doubt that an agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip can be achieved. I don't believe there will be a government and Knesset here that will put existing settlements under the jurisdiction of an Arab self-governing authority. I doubt if an Egyptian government would agree to their remaining under Israeli control, which would mean the beginning of territorial compromise.

"I don't believe a government and Knesset would entrust antiterrorism to the strong Palestinian police force envisaged under the self-governing authority. But I don't believe the Egyptians can agree that Israel will continue to be in full control, and all this is without going into government, land, water resources, and all the other cardinal issues."

Nonetheless, Mr Rabin saw advantages in Israel's agreeing to a target date of 12 months for concluding negotiations on autonomy. He preferred to test Egypt's intentions at that stage, when Israel would still hold half of Sinai, east and of the line from 'Al-Arish on the Mediterranean coast to Ra's Muhammad at the tip of the Peninsula. Israel is due to withdraw to that line within nine months of signing the treaty, but to withdraw to the international border between Egypt and Israel only after three years.

"If the Egyptians then decide--even though we tried our best but failed to find a solution to the autonomy problem--to put an end to normalisation of relations, or to freeze it, it is better that it will happen while we are along the 'Al-Arish-Ra's Muhammad line," Mr Rabin maintained. "That is still a good line for the defense of Israel.

"Israel faces two moments of truth--the first in the process of negotiating about autonomy, the second five years later if we find a solution. If there is a need for such a test of Egyptian intentions, I prefer it to happen in 1980. You know what happens in 1980 in the United States."

EGYPTIAN CURRENCY TRADED IN ISRAELI BANKS

TA220923 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Mar 79 p 17 TA

[By YEDI'OT AHARONOT economic correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday, Egyptian currency was traded in Israeli banks for the first time following an announcement by the Bank of Israel that Egyptian currency should be treated like any other foreign currency.

Yesterday Egyptian currency in branches of banks, airports and ports was exchanged at 25.20 Israeli pounds buying rate and 29 Israeli pounds selling rate.

It is estimated that the demand for Egyptian currency will increase and its rate of exchange will rise after the peace treaty with Egypt has been signed.

THREE YAMIT STRIP INHABITANTS ARRESTED

TA220712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 22 Mar 79 TA

[Text] An inhabitant of the Moshav Sadot in the Yamit Strip, Yosi Mas, who is one of the leaders of the Executive Committee of the strip against the evacuation, was arrested after midnight last night while carrying equipment for the 'Atzmona settlement near Al-'Arish. Two other settlers, who helped bypass the IDF barriers in the area, were also arrested. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says that in spite of barriers set up in the area by the IDF, people have continued to arrive at the settlement. Up to now no attempt has been made to evacuate them. This morning members of 'Atzmona went to work in the vegetable fields of Ne'ot Sinai.

GUSH EMUNIM MEMBERS CONTINUE TO SETTLE SINAI SITE

TA211424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 21 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Gush Emunim members continue to establish themselves in the 'Atzmona settlement in north Sinai. A prefabricated structure was brought to the site, tents are being set up and the Gush Emunim members continue fencing the site. Our correspondent Merom Tzur says that for the time being there are no signs indicating that the army intends to evacuate the settlers today. Nevertheless, roadblocks were erected and policemen and soldiers prevented passage to the settlement. Many journalists were stopped at the roadblocks and not allowed to proceed.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN ADDRESSES NATION ON NEW YEAR

LD211841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0915 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Address by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on 21 March at Tehran stadium on the occasion of the Iranian new year and the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution--recorded]

[Excerpts] We have not celebrated the new year for 25 years because we have been protesting against the coup d'etat [of the shah]. I call this period the era of protest. We were against the Consortium agreement. We were protesting the suppression, the suffocation. We were protesting the tortures. We were protesting against the government. We were protesting against the infringement and elimination of freedom, and we were protesting against countless miseries. Therefore, many of those years there were resolutions, declarations, issued to the effect that we should not have celebrations, that it was not a new year for us. And so we did not have a new year. By way of exception, on certain years when there were no restrictions and greeting cards were exchanged, the greeting cards usually carried two messages in them. One was a message of happiness, but with a hidden message: The first expressing happiness at the end of cold and hardship and freezing weather, and the departure of the prevailing demons of winters, but with the writer of the message and its reader being aware of a second meaning and who was meant. The second message was that of consoliation, hope and good news about the fact that, just as the breezes of spring had begun and the rain of mercy and abundance was on its way and that the blossoms and plains would grow and become green, that period of suffocation, misery and helplessness would change to a blossoming and bright spring, and turn into a warm flower garden of plenty. Praise be to God, all of that patience and endurance and all the prayers by the nation succeeded. Why should we not be celebrating?

Of course, I did not come with the intention of making a speech. We were expecting Ayatollah Taleqani to inaugurate the new year with a speech so that everyone could benefit from it. However, since he agreed--and arrangements were made--to go to Kordestan accompanied by other clergymen to represent Imam Khomeyni, it is probable that he will not be coming.

There are two great new years's presents that I have received, for myself and on behalf of the Provisional Government. I would consider it a lack of gratitude if I did not express thanks here, or did not announce it to everyone. The first present was this: About 10 days or a week ago there was an announcement which I read in the newspapers that the workers on Kharg Island had made a resolution and had announced that they would refuse any new year's bonus. Their decision and announcement followed the shortage and lack of funds, and the bankruptcy of the government. And I had requested, pleaded, for the nation's cooperation, especially from the workers. I had asked for a moratorium and that they, who in the past had proved their devotion, resistance and cooperation, should do likewise during the period of reconstruction; that they should not assume that we are sitting on a treasure chest and that we can meet all of their demands and requests, all of their expectations and all of their wishes in 1 or 2 days or 1 or 2 months. That was why the sweetest present and the best voice rose from Kharg, the remotest area, the same place from which Iranian oil is exported. It was these same workers who had prevented oil exportation, and on the 5th of March, while commemorating the anniversary of the late Dr Moasaddeq, they turned on the valves and the Iranian oil started to [words indistinct].

They had performed that task on that occasion, and for the third time they said that they did not want a new year's bonus, that they were even ready to work the last month of the year without any compensation. The same evening I read this, I said: I wish all working brothers and brother (?farmers) and all those with or without funds, businessmen and nonbusiness people--that is, all the nation--would follow the lead of those brothers on Kharg. And, perhaps, they have done so. But the first group to decide to do so was the Cabinet ministers. Of course, they had not yet received any salaries. As you may already have read in the papers, 2 nights ago they decided to to compensate for cases of abuse in past eras of official and legal salaries under various pretexts--I am not talking about side incomes--they would be satisfied with a limited amount, less than even one-sixth or one-fourth of such past salaries.

Some have decided that, as long as the government's financial state and the wheels of the government have not reached a satisfactory stage, they will receive half of what they are supposed to receive.

We anticipate, (?and this is reasonable to expect), that all the higher-salaried people, whether in government companies, in government-associated organizations or those abroad, (?will follow) their friends and workers of Kharg Island. Similarly, what I would like to add, which I did not say yesterday, is that the industrialists, the managers in the economic sector and capitalists who are in Iran, who have left Iran or who may possibly have taken (?their capital) away with them, should do the same. They, too, in order to prove that they are Iranians, Muslims and honorable persons, as a gesture of fraternity, should voluntarily return the capital that has been taken from the country and also pay their debts to the government treasury on their own accord, without any occasion for investigation or compulsion. Please do not be surprised or ridicule my saying so--I received a letter 3 days ago addressed to the prime minister in which one of these very same industrialists and capitalists wrote: I am putting all my property and capital at the disposal of the government. Hence, my hope and expectation (?is not unfounded).

The second festive occasion which you may also know about was the cleanup day, which was observed on the municipality's initiative. It was observed in other cities, too, particularly in Mashhad.

I would like to refer, before I forget, to a part of an extemporaneous speech by a worker following my own speech at the NIOC. That gentleman said that such and such person or the government had asked for a gift of money. What is money? We offer our blood as our gift to Iran, he said. [applause]

About the coming year, I want to mention three points concerning the pact that we all have to conclude together. The first matter, as this is a new year's message, is the ending of the joyous, or half-joyous, year. As for the events which have been taking place in Kordestan, I do not wish to report or say anything about them because a high-ranking delegation has been designated by his great eminence to go there, and I hope it will go there. Likewise, certain individuals from the government will go there. And some representatives of Kurds from Tehran are to go there, and I hope they will go. They will bring back their reports and I hope that on the first day of the new year the good news that the nation will receive will eliminate the misunderstanding and blemishes and whatever unrest which was created by some groups and individuals--I won't say internal--who forced our army, our brother army, our dear, necessary and useful army, to defend not itself but the most cherished and the most vital rights--divine rights, political rights and the like--which are their legitimate rights. This is so because defense of the barracks means defense of Islam, defense of Iran, meaning defense of the revolution and Islam. This was the first point.

The second point is the matter of the referendum that I hope will take place on 30 March. We will all participate in it with the same heart and attitude, that whatever is the nation's interest and has its acceptance, you will all vote for and we will vote for.

There is freedom for all. I hope that those who have said that they will not participate in it will, in fact, participate. I hope they will also vote properly in order to prove that [words indistinct]. From the beginning, it was not supposed to be anything other than this. The subject of debate and discussion during these last 2 years was, first, to overthrow the regime and to eliminate captivities, suppressions, slaughters and pressures. On the positive side, the first matter under consideration, and this was the statement that his great eminence made in the city of Najag to a representative of Paris television and later published in LE MONDE when he was asked what we wanted, he said: We want an Islamic government. This very same statement was repeated by everyone during this entire period. There was no other topic. (?Or) I should say there were two topics: Collapse of the regime, which did take place; and, the Islamic republic.

Now, there can only be two answers: Either yes or no. There is no plan to put to referendum a number of various forms of government, schools of thought, philosophies or regimes. There is only the one question. The answer to all of those marches, all of those slogans and all of those demonstrations was either this Islamic republic or nothing. The referendum is only for this. Therefore, we hope that everyone will participate and that everyone will vote as his heart desires, affirmative or negative. And everyone will know that negative votes do not simply mean one thing. A negative vote would not simply mean--I repeat, would not mean--interest in a monarchic regime. Nor would it mean interest in a constitutional monarchy. A negative vote would not simply mean a vote for a repulbic or a people's republic, nor would it mean a vote for a democratic republic. It would not mean something else, either. And it was to be this way, that the Islamic republic is the nation's desire, (?the wish) of the majority of the nation during all this time [words indistinct].

Last night, I was given a book by two French news reporters, a lady and a gentleman, who had come here on behalf of a newspaper and had stayed for 5 months in the midst of the intense demonstrations and bloodshed in Tehran. It was entitled "Revolution in God's Name." The novelty, significance and grandure of the revolution that has been described, interpreted and narrated by them is that this is the first revolution in the world that has taken place in the name of God. For this reason, the Provisional Government, the Revolution Council and our leader were and are entitled to hold the referendum on the naming of an Islamic republic alone. [applause]

A third point, after which I will conclude, concerns the constituent assembly and the constitution. As you know, the constitution is a proposition that has been studied and discussed for a long time in Iran, that is to say under the Islamic order, and in Najaf, Paris and in other places. The draft constitution is under scrutiny at the high council for revolution projects, under the supervision of a minister of state. What I can say and hope is that the rights of all the Iranian people and nation--of course, the majority being Muslims, whether Shi'ites or Sunnis--will be safeguarded and protected in the proposed draft of the constitution which will be submitted to the constituent assembly. Their rights will not be trampled. Similarly, the non-Muslim minorities who are followers of a revealed book, since all of them are Iranian [words indistinct] they are all equal and their rights will be safeguarded.

God willing, an opportunity will be given, before the submission of these drafts to the constituent assembly, for views and ideas to be freely expressed. Everyone should put forward his views, ideas and proposals so that a relatively comprehensive plan can be worked out, and afterward they can express their feelings during the constituent assembly election. They should tell the nominees and later their candidates so that at the constituent assembly, the delegates, of course, based on the principle of [word indistinct] justice and democracy (?can say and vote for what) would receive the support of the majority.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI REPORTS TO NATION ON NEW YEAR

LD212253 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Ayatollah Khomeyni on the occasion of the Iranian new year--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] With the approach of the end of the year, I must report certain matters to the nation. The year which is nearing its end was a year full of trouble and pain for our nation. And what a fruitful year it was. The pain that our nation suffered in this year was perhaps unprecedented. As for the power that our nation showed to the world, I must say that it was unprecedented. A nation which for 50 years was under unbearable oppression, with all powers taken away and all its lives going to waste, these people nevertheless had an uprising and a resurrection. I can call it a resurrection because it was one, the Islamic resurrection, the power of faith. If it were not the power of faith, it would not have been possible for a barehanded nation to have overcome these satanic powers. It was the power of Islam and the power of faith that united the people, and it was this unity and power of faith that made the people victorious.

The Iranian people must preserve this victory and this resurrection so that, God forbid, there should be no slackening in this resurrection. We must be prepared for the return of past miseries if there should be a division among our nation. If some criminal hands create friction among our people, the nation must once again prepare itself for suppressions and lootings, and for remaining underdeveloped.

At this threshold of this new year when we must express our sorrows, we must mention a few words, reminders to the nation--and also a few reminders to the government and government institutions. The words to the government are that now that you have reached the threshold of victory, you must not think that the job is done and we are victorious, for such thinking can lead to a slackening. As long as man is on the move, he makes progress. When he considers himself victorious, [words indistinct]. And it is possible that our enemies would take advantage of our weakness. We have not yet reached the final victory. We have only succeeded in one thing, and that is the fact that we have cut off the criminal hands of the Pahlavi dynasty. We have to some extent cut off its roots and branches, too. But some of its roots remain in this country and some of its criminal hands are left behind. The wishes and intentions of those who wanted to steal our wealth and to keep us backward so that they could take away our wealth, still remain. There are plots.

If we should consider ourselves victorious, that we have won the victory, then we would be, God forbid, negligent. We must not consider ourselves victorious. We must consider ourselves at the threshold of victory. And it happens to be true. We have reached the threshold of victory.

Victory will come the day all the roots of foreigners and all the roots of corruption are completely cut off from our country. This has not yet happened. Therefore, the noble nation of Iran is dutybound to preserve this resurrection.

By preserving the unity of its words and maintaining this resurrection, which is Islam, and an Islamic republic, it should move forward. Do not let slackening appear. Do not let disinterest appear. Do not think that victory, the final victory, has been achieved.

The destruction that has occured in our country during the past nearly 20 years or so has been more than at any other time. We cannot count on the fact that the government should make reparations for all this destruction. The government cannot do it all alone. We cannot count on the clergy and religious leaders to do this job; the clergy cannot do it alone. We cannot count on government agencies and educators doing the job; they, too, cannot do it alone. Just as in the advancement of this resurrection and in the victory which we have thus far achieved and the threshold of the victory before which we find ourselves, no single segment could have produced it. All of the segments united together and put aside all of their ideologies, and moved forward together in order to get to the present stage. Now, too, let us move forward together. Just as this victory has been attained and everyone has traveled this path together, if we want from now on to engage in rebuilding from this destruction, none of these segments can accomplish this goal alone. Again, all of the segments must together try to rebuild this destruction. The point is that each individual must participate, wherever he may be--for example, farmers on their farms must show interest in their farmwork. Now, there are no more hands to create pressure or chains, or to take away their profits or to give it away to some other place.

A major portion of farm production must consist of those things that will meet the needs of people's nutrition, such as wheat, rice, barley, lentils and so on. They should refrain from producing those things which are harmful or are not useful, such as opium. They should refrain from growing that.

I must now say that we need foreign (?assistance) in terms of food. We must eliminate this situation. And this can be done with the zeal and efforts of our farmers. Of course, the government must also cooperate with the farmers and I hope it will cooperate. Likewise, our market must be an Islamic market.

From what I have been told repeatedly, right now there are some profiteers in the bazaar who have set very high prices on their goods. This is inhuman. Those who want to make profits ought to stop and think, to realize that the majority of this nation are members of the lower class who cannot meet their own needs. They were the ones who brought us to this victory. Now these well-off merchants who [words indistinct] must not create problems for them.

As for the government on the threshold of this new year, it has many problems. I cannot say that the personnel are at fault. They are all busy, but the problems are too great. In this new year, great attention must first be paid to education. Education must be brought through an evolution. The colonialist education must be replaced with independent education. The teachers and professors must be selected from among the right people. They must be persons who will train our youth properly, not give them a parasitic education, as has been the case.

You should pay no attention at all to what is going on in the West. The situation in the West is very bad. There may be news in the West, but not mental growth or human development. You must be independent and you must have human development. Provide our children and our youth with human development.

The government must be careful to select presidents of schools and universities for the training of the young from among those who have come through the revolution. Those who in the past were in the service of aliens or in the service of satan must not be given a chance to take our children backward.

With respect to the army, our nation is now dutybound to support it. Do not weaken the army. We need the army. The nation needs the army. The army must be supported by the nation and must be strengthened. Army chiefs, however, must take into account that if there are any persons among them who have been in the service of satan and have been committing crimes, they must be gradually or in some other way removed. And they must assign honorable, honest individuals to the high positions. They must be very careful in their assignments so that they will be proper ones.

This holds true for all other appointments and selections--governors general, governors, judges. All of these appointments must be studied. And all of those who were previously in the service of satan--and their crimes are obvious--and persons with whom the people are not satisfied, must not be appointed.

What I have to say to the workers is that they should not think that the government or we are not thinking of them, since that is not the case. They should not think that we can now--immediately and by actions--do something for them, but that we do not do so. This is not true. We do think about the working class, and the farming class and the lower-ranking civil servants more than anybody else. We think and act for them so much that plans are being worked out for their housing, so that houses can be prepared for those who lack houses; and the problem of their salaries, God willing, will be resolved. However, a little time is required. The workers should allow a little time and should not think that the government now owns this and that but does not care for them, or that we possess a treasure which we do not wish to give them. Not at all. The government does not have such a thing. We do not possess a treasure. Both the government and we are thinking, but things should be gradually applied until they are able to manage their economic affairs. Of course, workers who are out of work will have work to do. As for those who are employed, if they have anything to say about their wages, things will be improved. All this should be gradually corrected.

As for the government, it should also pay more attention to the workers and should correctly bear in mind the workers' position. It should pay more attention so that these workers can be more enthusiastic and can have peace of mind. I assure the workers that the government does wish to work for you; they do wish to do this as far as possible. They are busy. The labor minister is busy organizing things correctly, but things should be done gradually. I am asking the workers to maintain this sense of gradualness and to pay attention and bear in mind the government's problems. I ask the government to move a little further afield in carrying out their tasks and move ahead a little more than currently so as to put things right quicker, to reassure the government employees and to act. This is what I have to say about the employees and the government.

I also have something to say about the television propaganda apparatus and similar things. When these apparatuses served satan, they were apparatuses which either strengthened satan--the moment one turned on the radio one could hear it making propaganda--or diverted the people from primary issues. This was because the radio and television programs had countrywide dissemination, and the people could perceive the issues with their own sources, the illiterate as well as the literate. This is of extreme importance.

It was important to them both to keep the people asleep en masse, and to deceive and plunder them. But now that, thanks be to God, these apparatuses have become Islamic and wish to carry out their Islamic tasks, thought should be given to the radio and television so that greater attention can be paid to them than currently, so that those here who in the past served the cause of satan and perpetrated all that corruption can now be purged.

Those who until yesterday spoke against the nation and against our revolution, who put things on the shows and did all sorts of things and now come expressing their support for Islam and religion; we cannot accept these people. These, too, should be purged. Radio and television are apparatuses of tremendous importance in disseminating both corrupt propaganda and the right propaganda.

My other words are for my fellow beings, those who are the same as myself--and I have a great deal of time for them--the ulema and religious leaders. The ulema and religious leaders have greater and heavier duties than all the people. They are dutybound, on behalf of the blessed God Almighty, to propagate the Islamic religion, Islamic morals and Islamic precepts. Those in centers where they meet and carry out religious studies should go out among all strata of the people and inform the people.

Here, with the approach of the end of this year, I should express my sorrow over all the martyrs we have given. We are extremely sad for all the martyrs, which seem to have totaled 160,000 wounded. Who was it who wrote 160,000 wounded and killed? At any rate, whatever number we gave, even a single person was one too many. Not even a single person should have perished. But now this has happened. However, as this was for the sake of Islam and was of a religious and Islamic nature and not for this world, certain people used to come to me and ask me to pray so that they might be martyred.

On the eve of the new year, I beg the Almighty for forgiveness for them, and for happiness for the entire nation. My final humble words are that you, the Iranian nation, should safeguard your movement. You should preserve your unity, you should safeguard your Islamic orientation, cultivate yourselves and not attach value to anything except human values and Islamic values. May peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 21 MARCH

Entezam on Afghanistan, Iraq

LD211446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We would like now to draw your attention to our colleague Hasan Hafezi's interview with government spokesman 'Abbas Amir Entezam, regarding issues connected with Afghanistan: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, we seem to have developed a number of problems with our eastern and western neighbors. In certain cases perhaps the issues have not reached the level of problems, but we should prevent misunderstanding at any rate. With regard to our eastern border, Kabul Radio has broadcast a statement to the effect that 4,000 Iranian troops were included among some 7,000 Afghans who were returned to Afghanistan because they lacked appropriate documents. How do you explain this?

[Answer] We also received the same report, which we denied through the Foreign Ministry. I also strongly deny here that the Iranian Government has sent any troops to Afghanistan. The Iranian Government will not interfere in any way whatsoever in any country's affairs, including those of Afghanistan. You know that there have been certain developments taking place within Afghanistan in recent days. For this reason, a number of Afghans sought refuge at the Iranian frontiers. Our border guards informed us of the situation and instructions have been issued to close the border to all refugees. However, the first group that came into Iranian territory was given a meal because they were hungry and needed food.

The gendarmerie and border guards were instructed to facilitate their return to their country immediately after they had been fed, and to close the border to all Afghan refugees to avoid any misunderstanding that, God forbid, might arise between the Iranian and Afghan governments.

[Question] With regard to a talk broadcast on Abadan Radio concerning Iraq, although there has been a disclaimer, no one has told us yet what was broadcast and what problem was created. Could you elaborate on this?

[Answer] It was reported to me yesterday that the Iraqi Government had protested the content of a speech by [name indistinct] and at the remarks made by a person named Mr Sadeqi on Abadan Radio. Of course, I have asked that the text of his remarks be made available to me to find out what he said. But we reject whatever he might have said against our brotherly Iraqi Government. This broadcast was a matter of a purely personal nature, and as soon as we receive the material concerned we will investigate who this person is and why he has made such a broadcast. However, the remarks have nothing whatsoever to do with the Iranian Government.

[Question] Allow me once again to discuss the referendum that is to take place in about 10 days, so that the matter is clarified to those for whom the referendum has raised some questions. The National Democratic Front and other political groups have said that if the question is put in a referendum in the manner it has been formulated there is the possibility they will not participate in the referendum. They have asked that the way it has been formulated should be revised. Has the government received anything official in this regard? Would the government consider various views on this matter, to take these views into account?

[Answer] Of course, the government will consider all views from accross the country that reach the government. But we should not lose sight of one fact, namely that right from the inception of our nation's revolution the nation's slogan was one for an Islamic republic, raised under the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. The people, following their leader, fought for and gave their lives to achieve this slogan. So, if there are people today who raise a different slogan which is not the same as that raised by the majority of the Iranian nation, it cannot be considered. All the sacrifices we have made, all the long years we have endured under the burden of pressure, and the battle we fought to overthrow the previous corrupt regime were all aimed at replacing the will of the minority with the will of the majority. Now if there is a group with a different view which is not the same as that held by the majority, they have no right to impose their views on the majority. We should meet the views of the majority, and an overwhelming majority of our people support the slogan in favor of an Islamic republic. We are confident that you will see after the referendum is held and the result is known that the majority of the Iranian people support this slogan and will respond positively to the call of the Iranian nation's eminent leader. Now, if there should be a minority with a different slogan wanting to boycott the referendum for their own dogmatic reasons, these people, of course, are free and are allowed to do what they wish.

Gendarmerie on Qeshm Island

LD211332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Iranian Islamic national gendarmerie: There have been certain press reports recently concerning a lack of security on Qeshm Island [in the Persian Gulf]. In order to inform the public and correct the published reports, the following points should be kept in mind:

All the weapons purported to be in the hands of the inhabitants have been collected. The gendarmerie detachment and stations on Qeshm Island continue to be capable of performing their duty, and so far there has been no harm inflicted on the detachment serving there.

The statement also stresses: The differences which had caused discontent among the inhabitants of Qeshm Island have been rectified through measures adopted by responsible officials, and at the moment complete security has been established on Qeshm Island.

Tabriz Welcomes Palestinian Official

LD211338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, this morning Hamid Abu Adham, representative of the Palestinian people accompanied by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, one of the founders of the Iranian Islamic Republican Party, arrived in Tabriz to participate in the people's new year celebrations. They were welcomed by the Tabriz fighters and revolution guards. Since the early hours of this morning, thousands of Tabriz citizens gathered at the city's airport and welcomed the arrival of their fellow-struggler with slogans such as "Down With Israel," "Let Palestine Be Victorious."

Hamid Abu Adham, representative of the Palestinian people, addressing a gathering of thousands of Tabriz citizens, said: I congratulate you on your national and religious new year and the festival of your victory, the victory of the Iranian people under the leadership of the great leader, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. Mr Hami al-Hasan was scheduled to participate in your new year celebrations on behalf of the Palestinian people, but since he has been recalled to Beirut, after a telegram sent by Yasir 'Arafat, he was unable to participate in your new year celebrations, and I am in your midst now on behalf of the Palestinian brothers.

Army Statement on Sanandaj

LD211326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Iranian National Army:

In the name of the Almighty: Dear compatriots, during the hours when Sanandaj Radio and television were under the control of a group of irresponsible elements, untrue statements were broadcast to the effect that troops had attacked the citizens of Sanandaj. Since these provocations emanated from those individuals who are sacrificing the lives of innocent Kurds for the sake of their own personal aims, we announce that the Iranian National Islamic Army is solely responsible for defending the country's borders and territory.

Obviously, just as everyone is entitled to enjoy security within his home and to be free from violations, barracks should similarly be free from being fired on and attacked from outside. No soldier has been observed outside the barracks firing on the people, and the dear compatriots should therefore be aware of the fact that the Iranian National Islamic Army is fully conscious of its duties. No one should pay attention to lies spready by tendentious individuals.

Unfortunately, the Kurdish brothers, too, have now become aware of the plots by instigators, which have resulted in fratricide. According to reports received, the citizens of Sanandaj have now identified the instigators of these traitorous actions and have abandoned them.

[Signed] Staff of the Iranian National Islamic Army.

Mahabad Imam Message to Taleqani

LD211328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On the first day of the new Iranian year, thousands of Mahabad citizens, while holding aloft numerous banners, have staged a march along the streets of the city and denounced the recent incidents. According to our correspondent's report, the message by His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, which was broadcast in last night's newscasts, has to some extent calmed feelings and public opinion in this region of the country. In this context, a telegram addressed to His Excellency Ayatollah Taleqani in Tehran was sent today by His Excellency Seyyed 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni, the jom'a imam [head of local congregation] of Mahabad, which says in part:

Distinguished struggler: May your blessings continue. I respectfully congratulate Your Eminence on the new year and the dawn of the Islamic republic. We, the Kurdish people, thank the great struggler who thinks realistically in terms of the Kurdish nation's rights and who defends these rights. We hope that the spirit of Islamic greatness and the love of freedom, which has been and continues to be Your Eminence's characteristic, will also influence others and deliver them from shortsightedness, narrowmindedness and unreasonable dogmatism.

In conclusion, the telegram says: We wish Your Eminence health, and expect fraternity and equality to be realized across the country under the banner of the Koran.

[Signed] Jom'a Imam of Mahabad Seyyed 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni.

Kurdish Leader's Statement

LD211330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The following statement was issued today by Mr Ahmad Moftizadeh [Kurdish national leader]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Muslim brothers and sisters throughout Kordestan, the valiant inhabitants of the Javanrud region, Paveh, Uramanat, Falat Babajani, Divan Darreh, Marivan, Kamyaran, Kermanshah, Saqqez, Baneh, Mahabad, Sardasht and other areas of Kordestan: The incidents which have occurred in Sanandaj in recent days resulted in fact from mistakes that emanated from the people's excited feelings, and from the incitement of these feelings. Brothers, these incidents have in no way been influenced by religious or national disputes, and everything that has happened has been done by counterrevolutionary individuals, without regard to religious or national characteristics. Unfortunately, some people took undue advantage of the people's excited feelings and the trouble escalated. At any rate, there is no doubt that the remnants of the former treacherous regime will do everything they can against the revolution of the Muslim Iranian nation. Thanks to God, the Muslim brothers--the soldiers and the people--have appreciated the nature of the situation and, with Islamic sincerity and honesty, have ended the conflict and hostility.

[Signed] Ahmad Moftizadeh.

'Scattered Shooting' in Sanandaj

LD211458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to latest reports from Sanandaj, scattered shooting continues to be heard in the city, and the hospitals are short of medicine and medical facilities. According to emphatic [as heard] reports, certain elements related to the decadent Pahlavi regime and counterrevolutionaries have opened fire on the people from their homes. According to a coroner's report, half of those killed were attacked from behind. Since this morning, after the people heard that Ayatollah Taleqani and his delegation are to visit Sanandaj, the citizens of the city and the whole of Kordestan Province have been enthusiastically looking forward to the visit, with a warm feeling of hope that the visit will result in a resolution of the Kordestan crisis.

Piranshahr Demonstration on Sanandaj

LD212008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Thousands of citizens from the Provincial town of Piranshahr today held a march in connection with the recent events in Sanandaj, during which they expressed their regrets and sorrow for the bloody incident in Sanandaj. In the course of these demonstrations, such slogans as "Democracy for Iranian Nation," "Autonomy for Kordestan" were heard. At the end of this march, the marchers expressed support for Sheykh Seyyed Ezzeddin Hoseyni. In the meantime, a convoy carrying foodstuffs left Piranshahr for Sanandaj this afternoon.

Khomeyni Sees Soviet Envoy

LD211830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Tehran, accompanied by the counselor to that country's embassy, was received in audience by His Great Eminence the Imam Khomeyni in Qom this morning by previous arrangement, and handed a message to his great eminence from the Soviet leaders. Similarly, a number of representatives from the Sudanese Islamic movement were also received in audience by the imam. While expressing support for the Iranian Islamic revolution, they congratulated the imam for the victory of the revolution. Then the Imam Khomeyni, in a speech, strongly emphasized the Islamic nature of the Iranian revolution and graciously inquired after their health.

Information on 'Counterrevolutionary Elements'

LD211948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Here is a statement by the command staff of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards: In His Almighty name: Dear brothers and sisters, the command staff of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards expects all dear compatriots to continue as before to cooperate with the responsible authorities and with the committees of the Islamic Revolution Guards, in furthering the aims of the revolution by informing on counterrevolutionary elements and by uncovering and neutralizing their plots and treacherous and anti-people actions.

The command staff of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards is ready to provide total cooperation and assistance. Dear brothers and sisters can contact this staff on the following telephone numbers and give their information to the guards' staff: 234219, 234220, 234221, 234141.

[Signed] The public relations office of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards.

Police in Qom

LD212014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to reports in hand from the city of Qom, as of last night the maintenance of security in the city of Qom was handed over by the revolution guards to the police department. The guards visited the Imam Khomeyni at 2100 and read out a statement once again expressing their readiness to defend the achievements of Iran's sacred Islamic revolution. After graciously receiving them, the imam addressed them.

Abadan Interviews Moroccan Opposition

JN211832 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Muhammad 'Ali al-Bakri, leader of the Moroccan revolutionary opposition, has expressed his pleasure at visiting Iran and meeting with the Iranian revolutionaries. In an interview with our correspondent in Tehran last night, Al-Bakri said: In the past, obstacles were created to hinder our meeting, but now I am glad that these obstacles have been removed. He added that the former Iranian regime was one of the strongest imperialist bases in the region, but this regime collapsed and disappeared as a result of the people's revolution in Iran.

In reply to a question on whether the Iranian revolution and the (?downfall) of the shah have pushed despotism in Morocco toward flexibility or intransigence, the Moroccan opposition leader said: King Hassan is a weak person in a weak position. In his recent interviews, King Hassan blamed the shah and said that by robbing people of their freedoms the shah had caused Iran's incidents. This shows that King Hassan intends to permit freedoms in Morocco, but these freedoms will obviously be superficial and not basic.

The Moroccan opposition leader announced that all schools and universities are now closed in Morocco following demonstrations, and that the workers and employees of the Moroccan phosphates mines, which are of considerable economic value, have been on strike for a week.

Our correspondent then asked the following question: A few years ago a coup took place against King Hassan, something which proved the presence of an opposition inside the Moroccan Army. How do you assess the Moroccan Army now? Al-Bakri replied: The Moroccan Army opposes King Hassan. So far the army has made two attempts to overthrow the Moroccan regime. He added that King Hassan alienates himself from the army in every way. For instance, he sent the army to the Suez Canal and also sent it to fight the Sahara revolutionaries. In such ways, King Hassan diverts the attention of the military men.

Our correspondent says that Al-Bakri was arrested during the Moroccan events in 1975 and was sentenced to death three times, but the Moroccan regime refrained from hanging him because of public opinion pressure and protests. Al-Bakri (?leads) the revolutionary wing of the Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces. He also led the Sahara revolutionaries for a period of time.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 22 MARCH

Taleqani Talks With Kurds

LD220852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following several days of clashes and shooting in the city of Sanandaj, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani and his companions arrived in Sanandaj at 2130 yesterday, 21 March. Immediately after their arrival, a group of religious and intellectual leading citizens from various parts of Kordestan, who had gathered to participate in a meeting to exchange views on the current problems of Kordestan, particularly those relating to Sanandaj, met with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani at the city's teachers training college. At this meeting, Moftizadeh first welcomed the visitors and then spoke about the blows that had been dealt to the body of the Iranian nation, including the Kurdish people, under the satanic regime, and the consequences of the old regime's policies. He also raised the question of the Iranian nation's struggles against injustice and repression. The talks between the Kurdish national and religious leaders and His Eminence Taleqani and his companions are still in progress.

Further Report

LD221218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Mahabad, who is in telephone contact with Sanandaj, reports that the talks between the delegation dispatched from Tehran led by His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani and the Kordestan religious and national leaders, aimed at resolving the region's problem, are still in progress. So far there have been no official reports on these talks. Meanwhile, the situation in Sanandaj is calmer today compared with previous days, and food stores have reopened for business. According to our Mahabad correspondent, the stream of food, medicine and other necessities supplied by the people of Mahabad for the people of Sanandaj continues.

Afghan Embassy First Secretary Expelled

LD221144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, yesterday [as heard] the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan declared Mr Javad Hashemian, the Iranian consul general in Herat, persona non grata and notified him through the Iranian Embassy in Kabul that he must leave Afghan territory within 48 hours. The Foreign Ministry of the Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution immediately summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires and delivered an official note expressing regret over the unfriendly and hasty behavior of the Afghan Government, which is contrary to international rules, particularly the Vienna Convention. As a reciprocal measure, the charge d'affaires was asked to notify Mr Mohammad Nader Ayyubi, the first secretary of the Afghan Embassy in Tehran, to leave Iranian territory within 48 hours.

Military Tribunals

LD221240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army:

In the name of the Almighty: In order to strengthen the foundations of discipline and to speed up the establishment of a committed and responsible force for guarding and promoting the aims and achievements of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army hereby announces the setting up of provisional military Islamic revolution tribunals [dadgahha-ye movaqqat-e enqelab-e nezami-ye Islami] in garrisons and military organizations, until the approval of new garrison disciplinary regulations. Thus all commanders and heads concerned are expected to take steps with utter decisiveness to carry out the serious responsibility they have been entrusted with--and not to overlook the smallest case of indiscipline and negligence--in implementing their sacred soldierly duties, and to report to this staff on the commencement of the work of the tribunals.

[Signed] General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army.

BANI SADR INTERVIEWED ON PROJECTED INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

LD211409 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Mar 79 pp 28, 30 LD

[Miguel Hill Ferrer interview in Paris with Abdolhasan Bani Sadr, economic adviser to Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni: "We Will Diversify Production Activity"--date not specified]

[Text] An adviser to Ayatollah Khomeyni during the religious leader's years in exile, Dr Abdolhasan Bani Sadr is the most influential figure in the economic field in the current Iranian leadership team, as a member of the Khomeyni committee. The author of over 20 books on Iran's socioeconomic problems and an expert in the field of oil, he is the author of an economic development plan for his country, by means of which he will attempt to reorganize the Iranian economy on foundations diametrically opposed to those on which the shah's former regime operated.

Doctor Bani Sadr recently announced in Tehran the imminent nationalization of oil and the reorganization of his country's economy, with arguments such as: "If the West manufactures cars with Iranian oil, I cannot see why Iran should not manufacture cars with its own oil"--a disturbing idea for Western, and above all European, industry. The present interview was given at Bani Sadr's Paris residence, and is undeniably interesting in light of the Iranian situation, especially bearing in mind the repercussions which the Shi'ite revolution could have on the world economic situation.

Shah's Economy

[Question] Doctor Bani Sadr, if the shah was carrying out what has come to be termed the indisputable task of Iran's economic development, why not allow him to continue?

[Answer] What the shah called development in Iran was in fact nothing other than the systematic and uncontrolled destruction of the country's economic foundations. You people certainly always believed the contrary: that Iran was a country which, thanks to oil, was currently experiencing a period of prosperity which would enable it to face the future with the utmost confidence. I tell you that you do not know the real situation in our country, and I can understand this perfectly. The shah deceived international public opinion, assisted by the Western propaganda machinery which wanted to present a good image of his regime. He deceived it by claiming that he wanted to modernize Iran, and that if anything was obstructing him, it was the religious factor. That is absolutely untrue. It was the shah himself and nobody else who destroyed Iran's economy.

[Question] What were Iran's economic foundations before the Pahlavis attained power and before the development of oil?

[Answer] Before the indiscriminate development of oil, the Iranian economy was based on agriculture and some industry, which obviously was not first rate but did at least exist. On the other hand, the Pahlavi economy was based on the extraction of oil and the importing of essential goods, suppressing in fact domestic production activity and its development potential. The so-called Iranian modernization is nothing but the uncontrolled consumption of imported goods. From the viewpoint of production, it put an end to all Iran's potential.

[Question] And what do you propose?

[Answer] We also want a modern Iran--that is indisputable--but, unlike the previous system, we are seeking to build a country which will produce on its own and be capable of maintaining trade with other countries based not on oil alone, which will eventually be exhausted within a clearly defined period. In addition, we want a country which will produce something more than material goods; a country which will produce intellectual values--art, thought and culture. The opposition to the shah's regime is not reactionary but, quite the reverse, wants to remove the obstacles which prevent present-day Iran from achieving real modernization, based essentially on human productivity.

Depletion of Oil

[Question] Do you believe perhaps that the shah's regime did not foresee the consequences of the depletion of oil and did not adopt appropriate measures?

[Answer] Quite the reverse. One of the factors in the revolutionary movement in present-day Iran is in fact concern about the future. The people have realized that the shah's regime and the corresponding economic system were squandering the future, preparing a future in which the land would be like a desert, as it is now, and the subsoil empty. What would become of a people totaling over 50 million inhabitants within a few years, without resources and without production activity?

[Question] What you have told me seems very reasonable, but is it necessary for the religious leaders to intervene? What do they know about politics or economics?

[Answer] Shi'ism has a view of the administration of society based on the decentralization of power.

[Question] But that has very little to do with a purely spiritual movement.

[Answer] In our case, religion and politics are the same thing. One of the principles of Shi'ism envisages the administration of society on foundations that will allow mankind to develop. You must realize that it is a vanguard religion, however strange it may seem to Westerners that any religion could be so. Perhaps you have reasons on which I will not venture to pass judgment. Throughout its history both in Iran and outside Iran, in those countries where it has become established, Shi'ism has regarded the state as intrinsically unjust, something imposed on people by other people. And that applies to any state. And if, moreover, that political authority is based on the army's strength and on foreign military aid, it is even more unjust. But, what is more, in Iran the Shi'ite religion lies at the foundation of our culture.

Throughout its history Iran has been a veritable battlefield in which we Iranians have been forced to live; just as now there are certain foreign powers wanting to dominate us. In such situations, the Iranian people have needed a moral theory which would enable them to cope successfully with such situations, with the aim of retaining their national identity and their independence. This moral theory or, if you like, this religion, has been and still is Shi'ism. It is essentially a counterweight which maintains the balance by preventing foreign intervention, when the time comes.

Recycling Petrodollars

[Question] Let us proceed to another subject, Dr Bani Sadr: What will happen to the shah's manifold business interests throughout the rest of the world, such as his shares in Krupp, Mercedes Benz and so forth? Have you thought of that?

[Answer] I have already discussed this in my book "Recycling Oil." Of course, an independent economy is not an economy isolated from the rest of the world. But there will have to be a preliminary analysis of investments of that kind in order to establish what benefits they could imply for our independent economy. If they are beneficial, then there is no drawback in maintaining them. Otherwise, we will sell the shares without further ado and content ourselves with our own development in Iran. Personally, I can tell you that it was simply a way of recycling petrodollars, with the aim of securing almost total economic protection for the shah's regime. Our regime will have no need of such insurance, since we intend to base it on cooperation with industrialized countries that will enable us to develop mutually. This is the essence of the development plan I myself have drawn up: Europe and Japan will consume as much oil as they need for long enough to enable us to reach the stage of a dynamic economy, and until the West has energy sources other than oil which, as I do not need to point out, will dry up one day.

[Question] It is no secret to anybody, Dr Bani Sadr, that the shah was planning to make Iran the world's fifth-ranking power. Do you have a similar plan?

[Answer] Absolutely not. In any case, what that man wanted is absolutely absurd, a megalomania worthy of a madman. A country founded on North American aid, including military aid, will never be a world power. We are not considering such a policy. In any case, we do not regard being a major power as a virtue, but quite the opposite. We want to be prosperous, not powerful--not even in the military field.

[Question] Would you therefore recommend that your country adopt a certain degree of neutrality?

[Answer] We will not act beyond the limits of the balance of forces between the superpowers, if that is what you mean. If that is neutrality, then we will indeed be neutral. But in order to be neutral it is also necessary for Iran to regard the people as the only objective for development, and in no way military or political strength.

NVOI CRITICIZES DISTORTIONS ON ADVICE TO WOMEN

TA211829 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots: Events we have been witnessing the past few days cause concern to those desiring the freedom and independence of Iran.

Under these sensitive and gloomy conditions, the noble people of Iran have certain duties. The successful fulfillment of these important duties is, above all, up to the national and progressive forces of our fatherland. However, unity and unanimity are their foremost responsibilities if they are to successfully fulfill their duties.

The enemies of Iran's revolution are constantly seeking to harm it by rearing their heads from every corner, daily. They damaged the accomplishments of the revolution, and in order to suffocate it, they commit various treasonous and criminal acts. We should not forget that American imperialism and the international oil cartels struggle night and day to strike at the Iranian people, at the accomplishments of its revolution, and try to revive the grim period of the reign of a handful of thieves, murderers and agents of imperialism who are made of the same fabric as the former shah. Through various plots, they strive to make the people rise against Mr Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Government. These impure hands exploit every opportunity to implement their plans, an example of which we witnessed recently.

As we know, during a speech, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni recommended the observance of Islamic modesty. We repeat that he recommended it. Ignoring the substance of these recommendations, and in the name of the Imam Khomeyni's committees, some people have harrassed our esteemed ladies in their offices and places of work in different parts of (?Tehran) during the past few days. They committed shocking acts against our respectable and heroic women, and even injured them with knives and attempted criminal acts. It is clear that such incidents cause dissatisfaction among the people in general and among the struggling ladies of our land in particular. Our progressive and struggling women are not ready to tolerate insults from a handful of ignorant people who are obviously the enemies of revolution and freedom. This was why His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni declared: "Do not permit any offense against women."

In a radio and television interview about Islamic modesty, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani also explained that the Koran and (?Islam) want our women to maintain their personality, and that the question of the chador is not under consideration. Ayatollah Taleqani added that "Islamic modesty means dignity and personality." We don't want to say that women should not go to offices. Women play quite an important role. Undoubtedly our courageous sisters and heroic and struggling mothers have always observed and are observing the recommendations of the ayatollahs regarding female modesty, dignity and personality, and by the adequate recommendations of our revolutionary leaders, through which the people of Iran were able to topple the hated Pahlavi regime, they will prevent the enemies of revolution and the American functionaries and spies from destroying the road to our progress. We must use all our might to block the roads of Iran's enemies, and (?lead) the people of our fatherland to unity.

NVOI COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

TA220244 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Mar 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Another Step Toward Attaining Freedom"]

[Text] The Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government of Mr Bazargan, who is an honorable citizen of our country, is striving to uproot the former regime. It was officially announced by the Provisional Government that Iran is withdrawing from CENTO.

Therefore, in compliance with the Iranian peoples' wishes, and in accordance with the nature of its revolution, the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government took a major step toward freeing Iran completely from U.S. (?imperialism) and British colonialism.

After a discussion and exchange of opinion with authorities of the revolutionary government of Iran, the Pakistani Government also announced its withdrawal from CENTO--this center of dishonesty maintained by the United States and England.

The Baghdad Pact came into being in 1955 during the cold war under the leadership of American warmongers and imperialists. With the downfall of the monarchy in Iraq, this treaty was abolished and the new treaty, CENTO, established. During the lifetime of this imperialist creation, all of its activities were in the hands of Americans.

The financial and moral losses of these Asian countries because of their CENTO membership have been beyond belief, politically, economically and militarily.

We should remember that for years Pakistan wanted to withdraw from CENTO, but because of the shah's insistence did not do so. As we said before, our country had nothing but losses from its membership in CENTO.

CENTO membership (?destroyed) our country's freedom, took away our country's national identity and turned it into a (?creation) of the Pentagon and a regional policeman. It was through CENTO membership that the harmful tripartite military agreements were imposed on Iran and finally, by obtaining the right of (?capitulation) in Iran and by providing hundreds of thousands of military advisers, the United States transformed us into a (?colony). Due to backbreaking expenditures, billions of dollars vanished from the Iranian treasury. Losses resulting from membership in the treaty catering to U.S. and British interests led our country to surrender to the U.S. and British imperialist band wagon.

Ultimately, the Iranian people's zealous and decisive struggle against CENTO membership (?was successful).

Iran's withdrawal from CENTO was actually a major step toward our beloved country's freedom, the dream of our people which has come true. The people of Iran received the news of Iran's withdrawal from CENTO with tremendous joy. Iranians praise this noble accomplishment of Mr Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government, and declare with a calm voice that they will support and defend every step taken by this government in its achievement of freedom for our beloved Iran from the inauspicious rule of imperialism. The people of Iran hope that the revolutionary government will take steps to destroy treaties imposed by the U.S. imperialists. The cancellation of all the tripartite military treaties with U.S. imperialism fulfills the ancient wish of the Iranian people to strengthen freedom internally in our fatherland. By carrying out the national policy of freedom, the people of our fatherland want to resume their position in the ranks of (?nonalined) countries and play their part in strengthening peace.

AFGHANISTAN

DER SPIEGEL CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN

DW200847 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 19 Mar 79 p 164 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Afghanistan Vice Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin--presumably in Kabul on 8 March]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Vice Premier, Ayatollah Khomeyni is fighting in Iran for a new political role for Islam. In another neighbor state, in Pakistan, an Islamic regime has already been established. Will that possibly touch off a wave of Islamic emotions also in Afghanistan?

Amin: Our revolution is based on class struggle. We respect the religious feelings of our people, but we will not permit anyone to use religion as a cover for counter-revolution.

SPIEGEL: More than half a million Afghans are returning from Iran. Is the success of the Islamic revolution there not encouraging you to fight for a revival of Islamic values in Afghanistan?

Amin: Our people are firmly backing our proletarian revolution. The Afghans who were participating in building Iran will be welcomed with open arms by our revolutionary government. They will get land for cultivation and jobs.

SPIEGEL: Many interests of the people, however, are of a religious nature, and not just the returnees from Iran but almost all Afghans are Muslims. Some of your reforms obviously meet with resistance. How do you handle this?

Amin: We respect the Islamic traditions and we give every citizen of the state the opportunity to pray freely.

SPIEGEL: In the forthcoming constitution will Islam remain the religion of the state as in the socialist countries of the Arab world?

Amin: Our new constitution will be a constitution of the working class, guaranteeing freedom of religion.

SPIEGEL: Your revolution of the working people is very similar to that of the Soviet Union. Does that not indicate the end of Afghanistan's nonalined policy?

Amin: Not at all...

SPIEGEL: ...Because the Soviet Union is heading the camp of nonalined nations, as you formulated recently?

Amin: I did not say that. It is true that the Soviet Union considers itself a friend of the nonalined.

SPIEGEL: As a nonalined country you are now maintaining amazingly close relations with the USSR.

Amin: The friendly relations between our two nations are 60 years old. Since our revolution they have achieved a degree of maturity that will give us, the Soviet Union, and the working people of the entire world most pleasant rewards.

SPIEGEL: And relations will become even closer?

Amin: Decidedly. Particularly in the fields of science and technology and in the further development of our social structure. Afghanistan is always coming closer to the point the Soviet Union has already achieved.

SPIEGEL: Will your country become a member of the Warsaw Pact or of CEMA?

Amin: It is our principle never to join a military pact. At the same time, however, everything is acceptable to us that is useful for Afghanistan, particularly in the economic sector. So I do not immediately rule out Afghanistan's membership in CEMA.

SPIEGEL: Since you have taken over, only the Soviet influence has grown. Were you disappointed by all other foreign countries?

Amin: I do not like to hear the words "Soviet influence." We prefer to speak of "cooperation with the Soviet Union." We were not disappointed by foreign countries. The Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, is rendering excellent development aid.

SPIEGEL: Do you expect even more help from Bonn?

Amin: We hope, indeed, that Bonn will increase its aid. Due to the historical friendly ties there is a special place reserved for Germany in the heart of every Afghan.

SPIEGEL: The Federal Government plans to cancel the debts of Afghanistan. Did other countries do the same?

Amin: Japan, for instance, the United Kingdom, Canada...

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union too?

Amin: No, not yet, but I expect it.

SPIEGEL: Next to the Soviet model there are also other socialist models such as China, Cuba, and Yugoslavia. Do you feel linked to one of them?

Amin: Our revolution is a new type of revolution. We hope that our Afghan model will be followed in the Third World.

SPIEGEL: Are you a Marxist?

Amin: I have been asked that frequently and it seems to me to be something like a medieval inquisition. Form some judgment yourself on the basis of our "way of life," our methods and programs.

SPIEGEL: Red flags greet visitors at the airport as well as Lenin's slogan "Proletarians of the world unite," and party functionaries wear Lenin badges.

Amin: You see, I would never lie to you, I am most frank particularly vis-a-vis Germans. But please understand one thing: We do not like to run around with a label. We are a party of the working people. We do not keep our class struggle ideology a secret nor our support for unification of the working class of the world.

SPIEGEL: You believe in scientific socialism, why don't you try our social democracy?

Amin: "Social democratic" is a vague term. Lenin, too, used it.

SPIEGEL: In an article on "true freedom" once you supported the idea of a pluralist democracy. Will you allow other parties along with your party in future?

Amin: That is not necessary any more. The party of the working people has come to power and everybody who wants to serve the cause of the working people can cooperate with the party. We will not tolerate, however, opinions that do not serve the interests of the working people.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD BY DISSIDENT LEADER MUJADDEDI

BK211715 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 21 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, March 21 (AFP)--Sabatullah Mujaddedi, who claims his Afghan National Liberation Front represents the majority of Afghan people both inside and outside the country, said today his appeal for an uprising 9 days ago achieved a "positive" result.

Mr Mujaddedi, who has pledged to overthrow the Kabul government headed by Nur Mohammed Taraki, told a news conference in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, he hoped to achieve his aim "within 1 or 2 months". His supporters had launched campaigns in 15 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces and "Muslim patriots" were ready to go into action in other areas, Mr Mujaddedi said.

The situation was especially serious for the Taraki government in Herat, in western Afghanistan, Mazar-e Sharif, in the north, and in Khunar and Paktia, in the east, he said. His people already held Herat, he added. Although communications problems with the front meant that he had no real casualty figures, Mr Mujaddedi (?reiterated) that the toll was believed to have been heavy on both sides.

Of his original call for an uprising he said he launched the appeal after he had given up "all hopes of any foreign country aiding the rebellion." This especially referred to Pakistan, he said, where "we have only the authorisation to seek refuge on this side of the frontier."

He appealed to the non-communist world to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan, estimated to number between 35,000 and 50,000, and complained at international indifference--especially among Arab countries--towards the plight of his people.

BANGLADESH

DACCA STUDENTS ATTACK VICE PRESIDENT SATTAR'S CAR

BK211639 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 21 Mar 79 BK

[Text] In Dacca today, some groups of students took out a procession following a call to hold a strike in educational institutions in protest against the happenings at the Rajshahi University campus. When the violent and aggressive demonstrators approached Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar's car at the southern end of the VIP road, they started throwing stones at his car, damaging its windshield.

A head constable of the vice president's bodyguard came out of the car to insure the security of the vice president. He was chased and manhandled by the students and public. The constables, who took shelter at a shop in the stadium, fired several rounds in the air in self-defense and to disperse the attackers.

Meanwhile, the demonstrators set fire to a bus at the Bangabandhu Avenue. When a fire engine arrived at the site to deal with the fire, it was also damaged. Other vehicles on road were also attacked.

The demonstrators attacked the policemen on duty in the area. The police had to resort to a baton charge and fire several teargas shells in self-defense and to stop lawlessness and protect the government property. In the incident eight policemen were injured. Three students, who received minor injuries, were released after getting first aid from the Dacca medical college.

A total 31 persons were arrested.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE: PRC VOICED REGRET, NOT PROTEST ON KOSYGIN REMARKS

BK220749 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, told the Lok Sabha today that China had not lodged any protest against the Soviet prime minister's criticism of China from the Indian soil, but Beijing had expressed regret that Mr Kosygin was allowed to do so. Mr Vajpayee was replying to questions on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict and Mr Kosygin's recent visit to this country.

The external affairs minister said India shares some of the views expressed by the Soviet leader. However, it is not our practice to criticize third countries from the soil of another country when our leaders go abroad.

Asserting that China was guilty of aggression on Vietnam, Mr Vajpayee said the joint communique issued after Mr Kosygin's visit had put this fact in a moderate language. He declared amidst cheers that no country could be allowed to act as a policeman. If that happened, there will be no international law and the UN Charter would be thrown to the wind.

Mr Vajpayee affirmed that this issue was discussed with Mr Kosygin and both the countries had demanded an immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Vietnamese territory. India has been in touch with a number of governments on this question.

U.S. AMBASSADOR REFUTED ON NUCLEAR FUEL OBLIGATION

BK211727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 21 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Mar 21 (AFP)--The United States is bound under contract to continue the supply of enriched uranium to India till 1993, informed Indian sources insisted here today while referring to a statement by the American ambassador in India on the matter.

The ambassador, Robert Goheen, was reported to have said at Gauhati, in eastern India, on Tuesday that the supply might be stopped by the end of this year in pursuance of the nuclear (?nonproliferation) pact passed by the U.S. Congress. The controversy over the supply of fuel, to be used at the Tarapur atomic power plant, near Bombay, arose from the consistent stand taken by India that it would not accept full-scope safeguards as suggested by the U.S.

The sources also recalled in this context a statement made by Prime Minister Moraji Desai in Parliament recently referring to the U.S. contractual obligations in the matter.

USSR TO BUILD LARGE ATOMIC POWER PLANT IN INDIA

BK211725 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 21 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, March 20 (AFP)--The Soviet Union will build an atomic power plant for India, to be the biggest in Asia, the Delhi newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES reported today.

The plant was expected to be more than six times the size of the U.S.-built Tarapur project near Bombay, the report said, without quoting sources. It noted that though the joint communique on Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin's recent visit had hinted at collaboration between the two countries in the nuclear field, it made no mention of the proposed new power plant.

The reported Soviet agreement on the project comes against the background of present uncertainty facing the future of the Tarapur plant because of a possible suspension by the United States of its enriched uranium supply. The United States has been insisting that India accept full safeguards before ensuring a continued atomic fuel supply. India has rejected them consistently.

The report said the new plant was expected to be located in western India, probably in Gujarat State.

PAKISTAN

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK211622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Mar 79 BK

[Text] A trade protocol between Pakistan and the Soviet Union to exchange goods worth $26 million each way during 1979 was signed in Islamabad today. Under the protocol Pakistan will export to the Soviet Union cotton textiles, readymade garments, carpets, tanned goatskin leather garments, eyeglass frames, surgical instruments and handicrafts. In exchange, the Soviet Union will supply to Pakistan chemical fertilizers, steel billets, cement, kerosene, asbestos fiber, equipment for steel mills and the oil and gas development corporation, and other types of machinery.

The new trade protocol also provides for diversification in the exchanges of nontraditional items to further broaden trade (?contacts) between the two countries.

Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin and the Pakistan federal trade secretary signed the protocol on behalf of their respective countries. The new protocol provides for increase in trade over last year. Goods worth $22 million were exchanged between the two countries under last year's protocol.

SUPREME COURT TO ANNOUNCE DECISION IN BHUTTO CASE 24 MAR

BK221030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court will announce the judgment in the review petition in the Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case on Saturday.

An announcement by the registrar of the court says that the court shall assemble for this purpose at 10 a.m. on that day. Thereafter other court work will be taken up.

It may be recalled that the Supreme Court had reserved its judgement on the review petition on the 17th of this month following the conclusion of submissions by the defense and the prosecution.